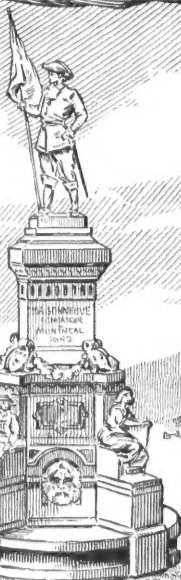


C.O.F.



MAISONNEUVE
1842-1892



SOUVENIR
1892



Sebastien Leth & Fils

Edition Speciale, GRANGER FRERES, 1699 Rue Notre Dame, MONTREAL.



86-CHAUDIERE

Chaudière, P.Q.
E. MALOIN, C.R.

90-ST. DAVID

St. David, P.Q.
CHS. N. VAILLEUX, C.R.

91-DeMONTCALM

Rivière-du-Loup, En Bas,
L. D. POULIN, G.R.

94-DEZIEL

Lévis, P.Q.
JOSEPH VEREAULT, C.R.

95-ST. PATRICK'S

Montreal, P.Q.
JOHN DAVIS, C.R.

110-ST. ROCH

St. Roch, Québec, P.Q.
F. V. E. CANTIN, C.R.
HUBERT MOISAN, V.C.R.
J. H. MORRISSETTE, Sec. Arch.
Ls. F. POITRAS, Sec. Fin.
Fid. BLOUIN JR., Trés.
J. A. MARCOUX, M. E.

112-VILLE-MARIE

Mile End, Montréal, P.Q.
J. D. COUTLEE, C.R.

113-ST. ROMUALD

Etchemin, P.Q.
G. A. MAROIS, C.R.
GEO. GUAY, V.C.R.
Jos. A. TAYLOR, Sec. Arch.
Ls. St. HILAIRE, Sec. Fin.
Hy. E. PETERS, Trés.
PIERRE E. LEMIEUX, M. E.

114-ST. PHILLIP

Windsor Mills, P.Q.
J. A. BEGIN, C.R.
E. A. McCONE, V.C.R.
THOS. P. BURNS, R.S.
M. H. HEALY, P.S.
Ph. MILETTE, Trés.
H. A. Meagher, M. E.

116-LAVAL

Québec, P.Q.
AMEDEE ROBITAILLE, C.R.

122-FRONTENAC

Québec, P.Q.
C. ROUSSEAU, C.R.

124-MONT-ROYAL

St. Henri, Montréal, P.Q.
L. CHARLAND, C.R.

125-CHAMPLAIN

Fraserville, P.Q.
L. V. DUMAIS, C.R.

126-ST. ANTHONY

Montréal, P.Q.
H. C. McCALLUM, C.R.

127-ST. JEAN

Sherbrooke, P.Q.
W. J. SHEA, C.R.

129-SACRE-CŒUR

Montréal, P.Q.
Z. RENAUD, C.R.

133-SARSFIELD

Montréal, P.Q.
J. E. MILES, C.R.

136-CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, N.B.
Rev. J. L. McDONALD, C.R.

139-ST. JEAN

St. Jean, P.Q.
J. B. O. LANGLOIS, C.R.
C. LIGER, V.C.R.
F. X. ARCHAMBAULT, Sec. Arch.
TREFFLÉ COTÉ, Sec. Fin.
Jos. BARSALOU, Trés.
S. H. BROUSSEAU, M.E.

144-ST. POLYCARPE

St. Polycarpe, P.Q.
F. X. RANGER, C.R.

146-BEAUHARNOIS

Beauharnois, P.Q.
A. LEFEBVRE, C.R.

149-ST. ANN'S

Montréal, P.Q.
C. RITCHOT, C.R.

150-ST. MARY'S

Kingston, Ont.
J. E. KEAN, C.R.

191-ANCELUS

Montréal, P.Q.
HENRY THOMPSON, C.R.

156-ST. LOUIS

Kamouraska, P.Q.
W. R. CREPAULT, C.R.

158-STE CECILE

Valleyfield, P.Q.
R. S. JOSON, C.R.

162-STE CUNEGONDE

Ste Cunegonde, P.Q.
C. F. POIRIER, C.R.

164-ST. MARY'S

Montréal, P.Q.
JOHN DILLON, C.R.

166-DeBREBŒUF

Montréal, P.Q.
JOS. MELANÇON, C.R.
F. U. LAVALLÉE, V.C.R.
ETO. H. GODIN, Sec. Arch.
J. M. WILSON, Sec. Fin.
H. BERTRAND, Trés.
P. F. CASORAIN, M.E.

167-ST. CHARLES

Montréal, P.Q.
J. A. C. ST. AMOUR, C.R.

168-DeMONTMAGNY

Montmagny, P.Q.
Ph. LAMONTAGNE, C.R.
A. E. MICHON, V.C.R.
J. C. LISLOIS, Sec. Arch.
C. A. MERCIER, Sec. Fin.
F. I. Leblanc, Trés.
J. B. BLOUIN, M.E.

170-ST. JOSEPH

Chambly Canton, P.Q.
S. DUMAINE, C.R.

178-TROIS-RIVIERES

Trois-Rivières, P.Q.
E. MORRISSETTE, C.R.
Jos. A. FROTON, V.C.R.
JULES TREPANIER, Sec. Arch.
C. Z. DUPLESSIS, Sec. Fin.
NARC. RIVARD, Trés.
J. H. Ledue, M.E.

182-LONGUEUIL

Longueuil, P.Q.
JULES GADOUA, C.R.

185-ST. GABRIEL

Montréal, P.Q.
PATRICK C. AINSLIE, C.R.

187-ST. DECLAN

Westport, Ont.
DENNIS CATHY, C.R.

189-BEAUCE

St. Joseph Beauce, P.Q.
L. LESSARD, C.R.

194-ST. LAMBERT

St. Lambert, P.Q.
NAP. BRUNELLE, C.R.

196-ST. JAMES

Montréal, P.Q.
P. J. COUTLEE, C.R.

199-NOTRE-DAME

Montréal, P.Q.
N. SIMONEAU, C.R.

201-SACRED HEART

Toronto, Ont.
L. V. BACHAND, C.R.

203-CAPITAL

Ottawa, Ont.
M. QUINN, C.R.
A. R. CHOQUETTE, V.C.R.
ART. MOREL, R.S.
A. C. OUELLET, Fin. Sec.
JOHN MORAN, Trés.
DR. D. O'BRIEN, M.E.

204-ST. JEROME

St. Jérôme, P.Q.
P. VEZINA, C.R.

205-NOTRE-DAME DE GRACE

Hall, P.Q.
GEO. RACINE, C.R.
Jos. BEDARD, V.C.R.
ED. C. LEBLANC, Sec. Arch.
E. R. DWYER, Sec. Fin.
AR. DECOSSE, Trés.
ED. S. AUBRY, M.E.

213-EMERALD

Ottawa, Ont.
J. A. J. McKENNA, C.R.

214-HOCHELAGA

Hochelaga, P.Q.
A. A. GIBAUD, C.R.

217-ST. ETIENNE

Murray Bay, P.Q.
ALFRED CIMON, C.R.

219-IMMACULEE CONCEPTION

Lachine, P.Q.
FERD. ROBERT, C.R.
NAP. GALIPRAT, V.C.R.
J. P. J. PIGARD, Sec. Arch.
AND. LIGER, Sec. Fin.
Aug. BHERGION, Trés.
A. M. CHAMPAONE, M.E.

220-ST. HYACINTHE

St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
M. A. CONNELL, C.R.

221-ST. MARY'S

Sudbury, Ont.
J. S. FOURNIER, C.R.

222-ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE

Montréal, P.Q.
F. X. PAQUETTE, C.R.

223-ST. JOHN

Sarnia, Ont.
JOHN BUCKLEY, C.R.

225-ST. PETERS

Peterboro, Ont.
J. J. LYNCH, C.R.

227-ST. COLUMBAN

Cornwall, P.Q.
JOHN KEATING, C.R.

235-ST. LAURENT

St. Laurent, P.Q.
H. TRUDEAU, C.R.

236-LAKE MEGANTIC

Lake Mégantic, P.Q.
A. B. GENDREAU, C.R.

237-DeMAISONNEUVE

Montréal, P.Q.
R. PROULX, C.R.

240-STE-ANNE

Ste-Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
J. E. TREMBLAY, C.R.

241-ST. JOSEPH

Chatham, Ont.
J. P. DUNN, C.R.

242-ST. ALPHONSUS

Windsor, Ont.
.....C.R.

248-ST. JOSEPH

Montréal, P.Q.
E. A. GRIZE, C.R.

249-ST. BARTHELEMY

Joliette, P.Q.
L. A. A. GERVAS, C.R.

250-STE-JULIE

St. Henri, Montréal, P.Q.
A. LEBLANC, C.R.

251-St. Francois D'Assise

Montréal, P.Q.
A. LEFEBVRE, C.R.

252-ST. BONIFACE

St. Boniface, Manitoba.
J. ERNEST CYR, C.R.

253-SCOTTSTOWN

Scottstown, P.Q.
G. RAY, C.R.

254-BUCKINGHAM

Buckingham, P.Q.
F. JOS. MARTIN, C.R.

261-DOLLARD

Montréal, P.Q.
JAS. S. KELLY, C.R.

262-St. Charles-Borromee

Brockville, Ont.
FRANCIS BLANE, C.R.

263-ST. LAWRENCE

Montréal, P.Q.
THOS. J. HOLLAND, C.R.

265-MAISONNEUVE

Montréal, P.Q.
T. BLEAU, C.R.

270-SACRED HEART

Ingersoll, Ont.
D. H. HENDERSON, C.R.

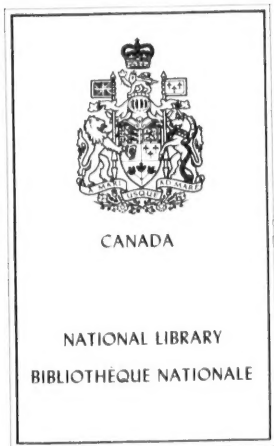


C. O. F.



MONTREAL SOUVENIR.

Published under the auspice of the Council of Court No. 186.
Publié sous les auspices de la Court De Bechoval No. 186.



Paul de Maisonneuve.
De Maisonneuve

Fondateur de Montréal, 1642.

"Maisonneuve was a great man, knightly in bearing, brave as a lion and devout as a monk (Picturesque Canada.)"

A tous les Forestiers Catholiques que la 9ème Convention Annuelle réunit cette année dans la Métropole du Canada, le Comité de Publication souhaite la plus cordiale bienvenue et leur dédie ce journal-souvenir.

Le Comité.

JOS. MELANÇON,

F. N. LAVALLEE,

EUG. H. GODIN,

H. BERTRAND,

F. J. GRANGER.

To the Catholic Foresters attending the 9th Annual Session of the order, in the Canadian Metropolis, the Committee of Publication offers a most cordial welcome and to them dedicate this souvenir number.

The Committee.

Montreal, Juin 1892.

The Hero of Montreal.

1042.

(PARKMAN'S "JESUITS IN NORTH AMERICA.")

IN the heart of the Royal City, that rises grand and fair
On the banks of the blue St. Lawrence, is throned a
stately square;
The "Place d'Armes" is the name they gave it. Ah!
bitter than ye wot
Was the chivalrous title given that scene of battle hot.

Sounds ye bell from yon towers his praises? Extol, O Ville
Marie,
The renown of thy valiant Founder: who dared so much for
thee!
Bid your trumpet-tongued heralds cease not to fling their
peans wide
O'er the fields where the doughty Champion brought low the
Redskin's pride.

Mid the gloom of the wild-wood's silence see yon devoted
band
Reverent kneel at their leafy altar, and consecrate the land.
And the birds and the trees, and flowers breathe forth a
prayer
Where they sleep 'neath the twinkling tapers hung high in
Heaven's dome.

By the faith of a brave endeavour, and self-forgetting toil,
The germs of a future City takes root in kindly soil.
And the birds and the trees, and flowers breathe forth a
prayer
That descends as a benediction to bid complainings cease.

Now their out-branching roots strikes deeper: old friends
lend powerful aid;
And the zeal of devoted women inspires the soldier's blade,
For the souls of the dusky heathen they claimed as their
reward:
A New Land their earthly sovereign, its People for the
Lord.

Soon their fate shall be put to the trial. The river from
its bed,
With a roar of a host advancing, in solid phalanx led,
To the sack of some leagured fortress, rose up one awful
night,
And the hearts of the watchers failed them, before the dire-
ful sight.

Lo! the hand of the Lord, in mercy, the rushing waters
stayed,
As of old the engulfing billows on Galilee He laid,
And the Cross, in devout thanksgiving, one joyous, happy
morn,
To the summit of far Mount Royal in stalwart arms was
borne.

But the lust of the wolfish prowler is thirsting for his prey;
And the blight of the skulking savage lurks darkly night
and day.
In the soldier's enforced inaction, the foe he could not see,
Dallied the edge of his fiery nettle, and chafed his spirit free.

Now their murmurs, becoming louder, soon reached the
leader's ear,
And the taunt, undeserved, "Thou coward!" was flung with
mocking jeer.
"Do we never draw sword, Commandant? do naught but
watch and wait,
While the arrogant Redskins flout us, before the fortress
gate?"

In the dawn of a bright March morning, the crisp snow
lying white
Round the fort still enwrapped in slumber, what sound the
ear alight?
Tis the lay of the watchful Pilot, as, with her yelping
brawl,
She gives tongue to the dreaded tidings: "The foe is in the
wood!"

All was haste and hurried arming. "Now shall ye have
your will!"
And take care that ye fight as best ye: I promise ye your
fill.
I shall lead ye myself to thrash them—ye curs must feel the
whip:
See that ye be not slow to follow, nor fail their claws to
clasp!"

Bind the thongs of the snowshoe tightly, and test the flint-
lock's pique;
Fill your measure of ball and powder, waste not the pre-
cious time,
Lest ye wolves in the thicket hiding shall sneak in fear
away.
And the hunter return disheartened, balked of his long-
sought prey!

At the head of the little column the leader takes his place.
Now they make for the snowy clearing, and cross the open
space:
Till the hush of the woods enfolds them, still as the silent
grave,
Where the plumes of the tossing pine trees their spiny tassels
wave.

On they push through the whirling snow-drifts, mid count-
less pitfalls deep,
To the depths of the sunless forest, still wrapt in winter's
sleep;
When a yell from the unlaughed demons through all the
arches rang,
And the chir of the biting arrow answered the low string's
twang.

For a moment the bravest falter—the odds are five to one!
But they fight till the powder fails them, for thought of
flight had none,
Till the Captain, to save the remnant, commanded the re-
treat.
And the rush of the fleeing soldiers proclaimed the rout
complete.

The intrepid Commander, scorned on foes to turn his back,
All alone, in the open clearing, defied the howling pack.
Till the last of the wounded strugglers the longed-for shelter
gained.
He confronted the shower of arrows the Indian bowmen
rained.

Now, their chief from the van advancing, 'mid yells and
vengeful cries,
With the spring of the panther bounded to seize so rare a
prize.
But the heart of the Soldier quailed not, straight at the
tuffed head
He discharged his remaining pistol, and shot the savage
dead.

Then the howls of the shrieking rabble were turned to cries
of woe.
As they gazed on their fallen comrade, dead on the crimson
snow,
"Though the scalp of the hated Frenchman ne'er grace the
council tent,
We shall rescue our chieftain's body, and wait his Tribe's
Lament."

Undaunted, the brave Deliverer the fortress wall regained.
Now the women press round him, weeping, to kiss his
bloody stains;
And the men, in glad praise of their hero, break forth in
loud acclaim,
As the sound of retreating footsteps across the snowdrifts
came.

"Among the names that enrich the pages of Canada's head-roll
Shines there one in a halo lustrous, the man of noble soul,
Who endured with a faith unswerving, nor recked the toil
and loss;
MONTGOMERY, the Heroic, the Fearless, "First Soldier of
the Cross."

Montreal.

SAMUEL M. BAYLIS.





HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII.
SA SAINTETÉ LÉON XIII.



HIS GRACE E. C. FABRE, ARCHBISHOP OF
MONTREAL.
SA GRANDEUR MGR. E. C. FABRE, ARCHEVÊQUE
DE MONTREAL.



HIS GRACE P. A. PIHAN, ARCHBISHOP OF
CHICAGO, Grand Chaplain of the Order.
SA GRANDEUR MGR. P. A. PIHAN, ARCHEVÊQUE
DE CHICAGO, Grand Chapelain de l'Ordre.



H. E. CARDINAL E. A. TACHÉREAU, ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.
S. E. CARDINAL E. A. TACHÉREAU, ARCHEVÊQUE DE QUÉBEC.



1. P. J. Cahill, H. C. R.
2. J. F. Kelly, H. C. R.
3. J. J. Gillon, H. S.

4. Henry Detmer, H. Treas.
5. Math. Brand, H. M. R.
6. James Kelly, H. I. S.

7. J. V. Cook, H. O. S.
8. J. C. Fehulert.
9. Thos. H. Cannon.

10. Ludger Drolet.
11. John F. Scanlan
12. John Belnorrz.

13. N. A. Kirkschten.
14. Francis T. Colby.

GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE HIGH COURT.
GROUPE DES MEMBRES DE LA HAUTE COUR.



1. Prof. N. Troie, F. & S. Chaplain.
2. Jos. Melanson, C. R.
3. Eug. H. Godin, R. S.

4. P. V. Lavallée, V. C. R.
5. Henri Bertrand, Treas.
6. J. M. Wilson, Fin. Sec.

7. P. P. Cosgrain, M. P.
8. Stephen Globowsky, Trustee.
9. Oct. Bernier, Trustee.

10. Jos. Duchesneau, Trustee.
11. J. B. Gosselin, Sr. C.
12. G. Collette, J. C.

13. Ls. Beaudry, I. S.
14. M. Renaud, O. S.

OFFICERS OF DE BREBOUT COURT No. 106.
OFFICIERS DE LA COUR DE BREBOUT No. 106.

MONTREAL, 1735-1892.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

FEW if any cities on the continent of America excel Montreal in the quaint picturesque of its early history; nor in the more practical qualities of financial strength, steady growth and general business-solidity has it been outdone by many rival towns. Its position has been a peculiar one. Standing at the head of the sea-marking navigation of the St. Lawrence river, with a vast territory stretching out north, west and south, all rich to a degree in the marvellous natural wealth of the forest, lake and river, it at an early date became the commercial head and heart of a *Nouvelle France*. Commercial success meant the steady influx of new settlers; settlements in those frontier lands required means of defending life from the wild and bloodthirsty Indians, and trade from the keen and determined trader of the English colonies in the south; to see to this must come from time to time the representative of *l'Empire Français* with his suite and retinue modelled on the stately court life of Versailles; and present through all the shifting scenes, and actors in all the life dramas of the little town, were the black robes of the ecclesiastics and the many coloured gowns of the *reignantes*. This settler, citizen, soldier, governor, priest and sister of mercy—all pass in brilliant

are of a like civil character, but these stand out boldly from the pages of the story of Montreal and are worthy of especial attention.

Within the limits of a brief sketch such as this, it is impossible to do more than outline the principal events of the history of the town. Prior to the first voyage of Jacques Cartier up the St. Lawrence in 1492 no white man had set foot on its shores, nor had seen the fair mountain whose name, on a little vessel of forty tons, and two open boats in portance Fortune has been strangely remiss, in that the details of their discovery and early life have been entirely lost, but to Montreal this, luckily, does not apply. Few, if any, of the early settlements in America can show as good and as authentic a record of the beginning of their history. The first recorded commences with the to us yet memorable voyage made by Jacques Cartier, began on the 19th of May 1492, early in September he cast anchor near the heights of Quebec. Amazed Indians swarmed about the ships; kindness and courtesy were mutually shown in their intercourse; and one of the earliest items of information gained by the French leader was that the metropolis of this savage territory was a town far greater than *Stadacona*, and situated many leagues up the mighty river than which they were. Thither the adventurous pioneers of France must have to sail. With some fifty men, on a little vessel of forty tons, and two open boats, he set out, and in the early morning of the 1st of October the party disembarked on the shores of Hochelaga, and visited in due and with impressive ceremony, the Indian town that held sway over that land. Thence the guests were escorted to the top of the mountain, slow and steeply ascended was Cartier with the view from its summit—a view that is still a great charm to visitors—that he gave it the kindly name of *Mont Royal*. He returned to *Stadacona* and wintered there, and it is said to think that so many of the brave little band who first set foot on our island never saw another summer, the sorry making terrible havoc in the ranks during the winter. The remnant lost to time in returning to their native land, and many years elapsed before another expedition set out for Canadian shores.

New European settlers again came to the little Indian town, until they when the directions Champlain, making the first of these voyages—so pregnant with import to the history of New France—reached Hochelaga with two tiny vessels, one of twelve the other of fifteen tons, in which he and his companions had crossed the stormy Atlantic. Hardly and skillful sailors must have been these navigators of old, to dare the ocean in such a puny craft. What changes had taken place ground the base of Mount Royal since the visit of Cartier, fifty-eight years before. The busy town had vanished, how and why no one can tell; none were there but a few wandering Algonquins. Leaving the island, Champlain in small boat tried to work his way up the rapids; his efforts were in vain and the whole expedition returned to France. Although each successive year saw him and a following—sometimes small, sometimes large—on Canadian shores, at St. Croix, at Fort Royal and Quebec, and many other spots, none well known, yet it was not until 1611 that he again visited Hochelaga. This time he contemplated permanent settlement. His fame as an explorer, and as a valiant pioneer of France had now been established, and from all sides he was looked up to as the head and front of American enterprise. Closely following him, in the expedition of this year, came a flotilla of small vessels, sent up by private adventurers, all eager to share in the fortunes supposed to be ready for the plucking. They soon found their mistake and returned, disgusted and poverty-stricken, to France. Meanwhile Champlain had been on his knees, his efforts and soon broke ground for the new post. The spot was close to the little stream that ran into the St. Lawrence at the place since known as *Poinc-a-Callière*, where Founding Street now runs into Commissioners Street and where the *Place Royale* has been laid out since the city was founded, and it may be mentioned as a curious instance of early attention to a subject now of great importance, that he made bricks and built a wall along the shore to protect the little settlement from the disastrous consequences of the ice-shore, and to make easier its defence. Soon the aborigines came flocking to the post with their canoes laden with furs, and there commenced the business of Montreal. But little time was necessary to conclude the barter and the Indians returned to the wigwags, the French to their quarters at Quebec; whence urgent business called Champlain to his native land.

For two years Hochelaga remained unvisited by Europeans, excepting a few traders, trouble at home preventing Champlain from his wished for yearly voyage to New France. In 1613 he again visited the island, while en route to a new path of discovery along the upper Ottawa. At the post in the *Place Royale* he left the greater part of the following, to await his return. In less than a month he was once more with them; but the permanent settlement of the locality was again postponed, and Champlain returned to France to arrange for the next summer's expedition. For the next thirty years grave events, the capricious policy of the French king, the death of Champlain, diverted the attention of the settlers from the little trading post under the shadow of Mount Royal; settlement appeared as if entirely stopped when two pious men, Jérôme le Royer de la Dauversaye, a tax-

collector of La Pléide in Anjou, and Jean Jacques Olier, a young Parisian priest, urged upon by an irresistible mix of devotion and sacrifice, thought of establishing on the Island of Notre Dame de Montreal, a settlement, their plans matured and good works among withers and aborigines. With that object in mind, not difficult, to these generous men, was found their mountaineer. Friends were solicited for funds; partners in the enterprise were procured, and soon the germ of the "Société de Notre Dame de Montreal," was born, their plans matured and after patient labour a grant was obtained of the Island of Montreal and confirmed by the King. A party of forty men were raised to act as soldier-colonists; and an able and energetic military governor for the settlement was secured in the person of Paul de Chomsky, Sieur de Maisonneuve, a worthy and honourable soldier. A notable addition to the little party was Madeleine-Jeanne Mance, a pious though scrupulous woman to whose care would fall the nursing of the proposed to be built. All preparations were completed and in February 1642 the Associates, at the altar of the church of Notre Dame, in Paris, solemnly consecrated Montreal to the Holy Family.

In the spring of the same year the party of pioneers set sail, but reached Quebec too late to ascend to Montreal that season, and on the 8th of May 1642 their boats left for the little shore for the future home of the colony. The voyage of the little fleet (four boats in all) up the river was a slow one, and it was not until the eighteenth that they reached the shore of Hochelaga. Maisonneuve, sprang ashore, followed by his party; all fell upon their knees and gave thanks—an event was chronicled thus by Father Vimont, the Jesuit who had accompanied them from Quebec; and all attention



MANOR HOUSE OF JACQUES CARTIER.

was devoted to praise and prayer. Addressing the little company, Vimont uttered these prophetic words: "You are a grain of mustard seed, that shall rise and grow till its branches overshadow the earth. You are few, but your work is the work of God. His smile is on you, and your children shall fill the land."

Mass graves, sentries were posted, and the weary travellers had down to rest. Such was the history of Montreal two and a half centuries ago; it is in commemoration of that great event that the gratitude of the citizens are now erecting that magnificent monument to the Founder of Montreal, on Place d'Armes Square; a view of which adorns our cover page. Should not the 18th of May be a commemorative day in our city? The history of the days of such import to our citizens, not only brings into prominence the historical facts connected with them, but helps to lead national spirit—a thing of which Canada cannot have too much.

On the following morning the new life commenced in earnest. Maisonneuve cut down the first tree, and all laboured with such assiduity that soon their tents were enclosed within a strong wooden palisade. By degrees huts were built, and the fortifications strengthened; a chapel was reared, an hospital was built, and the energetic and capable Madeleine-Jeanne Mance took charge of it. The work of extension and improvement went steadily on, and while the settlement grew, Indians were attracted and converted, and a certain measure of trade established. But the inveterate hostility of the Iroquois was the great hindrance, for their ferocious and bloodthirsty tribes were ravaging the country, and their discovery of the new settlement had been quickly followed by attack. Maisonneuve, a skillful officer, kept his little force well in hand, and fought always on the defensive; but his men, impatient at this, clamoured to be allowed to attack the heinous and impious their commander's sentiments towards them. This state of things threatened to subvert discipline, and the governor decided to show them his ability to fight in the open as well as under cover. On the thirteenth of March 1644 the opportunity came. The enemy had approached the fort, laid fire in the forest just beyond the clearing. The soldiers asked to be permitted to attack. Maisonneuve acquiesced, and himself led them out into the woods. Suddenly they were met with volleys and yells from the Iroquois, who pressed the Frenchmen close, and after a stubborn fight,



JACQUES CARTIER.

procession before us. How vividly can be recalled many stirring scenes in the early annals of Ville Marie. The bold sally of de Maisonneuve against the Indians in 1644 when, on the retreat of his men, he fought his opponents hand to hand and alone; the amazement and horror of the little settlement when the great earthquake of 1662 visited it, the running through the streets, the flocking to the churches, as they felt the earth rocking under their trembling feet; the wars and prayers that accompanied the departure of the heroic Adam Duvall and his noble little band to sacrifice themselves in saving Canada from the fierce Iroquois; the horror and dread when word reached the town of the fearful massacre at Lachine in 1684; the unique and impressive ceremonies at the great Indian funeral of 1701; all these are prominent and exciting scenes, and must have been of intense interest to the little community. Again in later years we see the pomp and circumstance of war—a war of defence even of national existence—absorbing all other features of daily life. The great expeditions to the Ohio in 1753, and to Oswego in 1756, and the triumphant return of the latter laden with prisoners and spoils; the military haste and excitement though all the long years ending with the memorable drama on the eighth of September 1796, when a pre-emptive detachment of the British army, with columns flying and lands blazing, and headed by the Royal Artillery, marched proudly into the town and took possession of it for king and empire; and for Great Britain. But fifteen years later and we have another scene of great interest in the last withdrawal of the small garrison of the Royal troops, and the immediate occupation of the town by the rebel forces under Montgomery; and the triumph of the Parliament House, the visit of our future sovereign, the opening of the great bridge, the call to arms at the Trent affair and Fenian raids—all are red-letter days in the history of our city. Many more there

forced them slowly backwards toward the fort. When out of the bush, they broke and ran for the shelter of the palisades leaving Maisonneuve alone to cover the retreat. Slowly he retired, killed an Indian chief who tried to seize him, and regained the friendly wall. From that day his valor was unquestioned. The scene of this fight was about where Place d'Armes Square is now laid out. To commemorate that brilliant *fait d'armes*, the "Séminariste" and Antiquarian Society has had the good idea of a tablet that relates the fact to the passer by; it has been affixed to the Imperial Building just opposite the Square.

During the next fifteen years, in spite of the Iroquois hostilities, the colony grew slowly but steadily, the only event of especial note marking that period of the history of the settlement being the arrival of Sister Marguerite Bourgeois, the foundress of the Order of la Congrégation de Notre Dame and the transfer by the "Société de Montréal" to the priests of St. Sulpice of their rights and privileges on the Island of Montreal. Four priests of that Order came to Montreal and assumed its spiritual control. The Governor gave up his residence for their occupation and thus they made their headquarters until their permanent building near the parish church was ready. The first chapel had been within the walls of the fort; then followed the erection of the Hotel Dieu, combining church and hospital.

Meanwhile the Indian war was raging relentlessly. The

heart of their enterprise and seized the opportunity of striking a blow at the common enemy. The expected Iroquois came. Attacking again and again they were repulsed with severe loss, and finally had to send for the assistance of five hundred more warriors. With their help the finale to the tragedy was not long deferred. Assault followed assault until the heroic band within the fort, suffering terribly from thirst, hunger, loss of sleep, and desertion of their Indian allies, succumbed to their savage assailants. Not a man escaped. But their defiance of the proud Iroquois, their superb resistance to his attack, the loss of so many of his best fighting men, and the overthrow of his plans for a general onslaught on the settlements, saved Canada. No attack came that year.

In the roll of the heroes of new France, no name shines brighter than that of Adam Dutilleul. Soon after another event, the loss of Maisonneuve, engrossed public attention, "Hundred Associates," and had come under the direct control of the King. De Mevry was sent out as Governor, and Maisonneuve, who had ably commanded at Montreal for twenty-two years, was superseded in June 1664 by de la Tonnelle, formerly commandant at Three Rivers. Maisonneuve returned to France where he resided until his death in 1676.

In 1667 the population had risen to 766, over 300 in excess of that of Quebec. Emigration from France had been

About the time of the quarrel between Frontenac, governor of New France and Perrot, governor of Montreal, the first regular survey of Montreal was made, and streets regularly laid out. This was done by Benjamin Basset, first land surveyor, under superintendence of Oullier de Casson, Superior of the Seminary. Records show that from then until the end of the century a large number of streets were opened up. In 1667 was built the Mountain Fort, on the site of the present Seminary college, the towers of which still stand, two of the very few monuments remaining of the Montreal of two centuries ago.

De Courcelles by his firmness and sagacity had won the respect of the Indians and under the able and vigorous regime of Frontenac, his successor, the harbor had been kept large, but under their weak successor de La Barre war with the Iroquois again broke out, and with it came the most disastrous calamity that had yet visited the settlement. Ordered home in 1684, La Barre was replaced by the Marquis de Denonville, whose treachery to a number of Iroquois was punished two years later, on the night of the 5th of August, 1686. About fifteen hundred Indians landed at Lachine, surrounded the houses of the settlers, and then, in the large settlement inaugurated there by La Salle, perpetrated the most dreadful massacre recorded in the history of the English colonies, and most of the vicinity escaped the savages. All the buildings were burned; a mere handful of settlers escaped; the remainder



RUINS OF HOUSE ON COTE-DES-NEIGES ROAD WHERE THE CAPITULATION OF MONTREAL IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SIGNED.

Iroquois knew neither pity nor fear. Priest or nun, soldier or settler, it mattered not; all were butchered on sight, or reserved for the indescribable tortures that only an American Indian could think of inflicting. Mayor Chouet, next in command to Maisonneuve and one of the most energetic officers in the colony, was shot by the savages. Matters were at their worst, and the fortunes of the whole colony were at their lowest point, when a deed of heroism, unexcelled in the annals of history, resulted in an enforced respite from the attacks of the Iroquois. Adam Dutilleul or Dollard had been a resident of Montreal for three years; he was twenty-five years of age, of good family, and had been in the army. He volunteered to head a small picked band of colonists to attack the Iroquois on their way down the Ottawa river, not only for the direct loss that he would thus be able to inflict on the enemy, but to show them that the French, although surrounded and harassed, still had sufficient *elan* to carry the war into the heart of the enemy's country. His offer was accepted; sixteen more young men volunteered to join in the expedition; they bound themselves by oath to accept no quarter, received the sacrament in the little chapel of the Hotel Dieu, bade the last farewell to their friends, and in April set out on their forlorn hope. Slowly ascending the Ottawa, they reached the Long Sault rapid about the first of May. Here in an old deserted Indian fort they determined to await the Iroquois. In a day or two they were joined by a reinforcement of friendly Hurons and Algonquins who had

steadily going on, and the shiploads of young women sent out each year as wives for the settlers, showed the determination of the King to colonize the country in the most systematic manner. At Montreal the great annual fair established by order of the King, brought together new features of picturesque interest. From all parts of the great west came the savages in swarms, their canoes laden with beaver skins; and the narrow streets of the town were thronged with a motley crew of half as wholly naked Indians, *coureurs des bois*, soldiers, priests, and soberly clad merchants. Peace had been made with Iroquois, the result of an attack made on their towns in the preceding year by an expedition under the new Governor, the Sieur de Courcelles.

On the stage of Montreal life now enters one of the most heroic men that ever stepped on North American soil. Robert de La Salle, born at Rouen in 1643, and educated among the Jesuits, came to Canada in 1666. The Island of Montreal was then held by the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Eager to promote its settlement, they granted him, gratuitously, a large tract of land above the Lachine rapids. Just at the entrance to Lake St. Louis he laid out a palisaded village, granting land to settlers in return for the most nominal ceremonial dues. Happily for the continent at large, his connection with Montreal soon ceased, as but three years elapsed before the settled resolution to explore the great west determined him to sell out his estate and devote himself to discovery. The results of this are well known.

were either butchered on the spot or burnt to death at their captors' leisure.

The war, already so bloody, raged year after year with varying success. Several attacks were directed against the suffering settlers in the English colonies, and most of these were attended with success. The fur trade, the commercial life of Montreal, languished for a time, but by diplomacy and military skill a vast quantity of beaver skins which had accumulated at Michillimackinac during three years was, in 1664, directed to Montreal; the impetus given to its business was enormous, and much wealth accrued to its citizens. The succeeding winter was marked with great gaiety, and we at this time find mention of the first theatricals, an amateur performance of two plays, "Nicomede" and "Mithridate"; this met with severe condemnation from the clergy.

The death of Frontenac and of Sister Marguerite Bourgeois are the only events of special interest that marked the end of the seventeenth century and the early years of the eighteenth. De Callieres, governor of Montreal, succeeded de Frontenac at the head of the colony, and in 1701 assembled the Indian tribes at Montreal in a Grand Council and peace was solemnly declared.

In the first part of the eighteenth century, when the necessities of war did not keep them away, the governors of Montreal were busy fortifying and anchoring the little town.

After the treaty of Utrecht, the King's engineer, M. Chaussegros de Lery was ordered to replace the wooden fortifications which surrounded Montreal, with regular fortifications of stone and in accordance with modern system. The work was begun in 1717, but was soon afterwards discontinued, the funds not coming to hand, and it was not until 1721 that it was again steadily prosecuted. The new defences consisted of a series of bastions with a ditch on three sides, and containing thirteen bastions. The total cost was 445,000 livres. Seven garrisons afforded means of ingress and egress. The Place d'Armes was laid out in front of the Parish Church, and the Royal Battery erected at Quebec Hill. Another government work undertaken soon after was the opening of a new road from Montreal to Quebec, the first wheeled vehicle passing over its entire length in 1734, the town then assumed a modern and regular appearance. The upper town was beginning to fill up with government and ecclesiastical buildings; while the number of dwellings occupied outside of the walls, to the west and north had of late greatly increased. The Parish Church was larger and much superior in every way in any other of the settlements of Canada. Quite a number of English merchants and artisans had settled in the town, but on this fact being reported to France in 1727, instructions were sent out prohibiting them from remaining unless actually settled on land, and from trading and selling in any way. From Montreal set out the expeditions that did so much to open up the great west to European influence. In June 1727 a party representing an influential company, just organized in the colony, started out for the first time to trade on the upper Mississippi; and all similar expeditions, whether bent on commerce or war made Montreal their starting point. Such events could not but have increased importance to the town, and financially benefit its merchants, notwithstanding the rather continuous state of war in which the colony was being kept by the frequent renewal of hostilities between France and England.

The conclusion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1747, had brought the little town great hopes of peace and prosperity, but peace celebrated with so much rejoicing was but a short one, and the stormy period of the great war with England drew to it. Montreal had entered on her last years under the *"Régime de la France."*

Throughout every campaign, the island town became as usual, the base from which most land expeditions set out, and to which they returned after either victory or defeat. On his arrival from France the Marquis de Montcalm almost immediately proceeded to Montreal which, as the key and base of operations, became his headquarters, and thither came the Governor, de Vaudreuil, and all the chief men of the colony. With so great an influx of distinguished visitors the social life of the town became no less brilliant than its military aspect, and the winter of 1756-7 brought an annual train of official receptions and festivities where great ceremony was observed combined with as great a degree of hospitality.

But when summer was at hand, preparations for war superseded all social and domestic amusements. Montreal, at that time, was visited by an army of Italian allies on their way back from the victorious campaign of Fort William Henry, carrying with them hundreds of English prisoners, a great many of whom, the two great Vaudreuil redeemed from British captivity.

In September of this year (1757) Montcalm left Montreal for Quebec, where he spent the winter, returning in February. The main reason he preferred Quebec, probably because the Governor General was in Montreal; for between the latter and his little redoubt allies on their way back from the victorious campaign of Fort William Henry, carrying with them hundreds of English prisoners, a great many of whom, the two great Vaudreuil redeemed from British captivity.

When the campaign of 1758 opened, Montreal and all Canada were in a deplorable state. Provisions were at famine prices. A British squadron cruised along the Gulf and intercepted many vessels with supplies; salt cod and horseflesh were the staple articles of diet. All this time the official heads of the colony and the officers in command of posts, were with a few exceptions, exiles from France. The British, however, had a court house was decided on and erected, and in 1805 a jail to replace the newly burnt one. In 1805 was also inaugurated, during the progress of a ball, the movement which resulted in the erecting of Nelson's monument on Jacques Cartier's Square.

sent, less than five hundred men; and with them came the startling news of the expedition fitting out in England for the reduction of Quebec. All was haste and excitement. Montcalm spared no exertion, omitted no precaution for a successful resistance to the invaders. Montreal was almost denuded of troops, all but a small garrison being ordered to the threatened city. Every available man and youth in the colony was under arms; defence works were thrown up at every point where they might be of use; and Quebec swarmed with troops, over fifteen thousand men being mustered there. The militia from Montreal composed the extreme left of the army encamped along the Beauport flats.

The stirring events of that summer do not come within the scope of this sketch. Wolfe came; besieged Quebec; attacked and was defeated; attacked again and won; the army encircled and the remnants of the French army fled to Mont St. Louis. Then they again took heart; recruited their strength; restored discipline in the ranks; and in time fought and defeated the English, just prior to the arrival of English reinforcements for the latter. Hope must now have kindled in the hearts of de Vaudreuil and his followers, as retreating

morning Vaudreuil accepted the terms as insisted on by Amherst, signed the capitulation, and Canada and all the unsettled territory to which it had claim passed forever from France. The terms of surrender were easy, and practically no changes that would unfavorably effect domestic, social, or religious life were made. The next act in this eventful drama was the formal taking possession of the town for King George.

The town and district were placed under the charge of General Gage, whose rule was at once beneficial and popular, while General Murray was appointed Governor.

The inauguration of the British regime found Montreal a well built and prosperous city. Unlike Quebec it had been visited by no disastrous bombardment, and the prominent position it had necessarily assumed during the entire war had brought influence and the expenditure of much official money, while the presence of so many of the troops and government officials had induced a substantial increase of buildings. Unfortunately a large portion of these buildings, some of which went into smoke in the large fires of 1795 and 1798.

The annals of the city furnish few matters of interest until the invasion of Canada by the American rebels in 1775. In the campaign Montreal played a part second only to that borne by Quebec.

The expedition for the invasion was under the command of Richard Montgomery, a general in the rebel army. He had fought under Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, and had doubtless been in Montreal on its occupation by the British forces in 1760. He had now returned, but this time as an opponent of the flag he had once fought for; he had turned from the red to the blue. His advance was rapid, and the fact of there being very few British troops in Canada at the time, greatly assisted him. The forts at St. Johns and Chambly, with but trifling garrisons surrendered within a few days, and he then pushed on to attack Montreal. On the advent of Montgomery and his army, Governor Carleton, who was in Montreal at the time, withdrew his little force from Montreal to Quebec to secure the garrison at that more important point. Scarcely had he left before the Americans appeared. No defence could be made; articles of capitulation were therefore drawn up by the citizens and presented to Montgomery by a deputation of leading people. To these he gave a lengthy reply, according to most of the terms they proposed; and at nine o'clock on the following morning (13th Nov., 1775) the Continental troops took possession of the town. But a few months later not a single soldier of that victorious army was to be seen in the whole Province; defeated with his hands bound, under the fortifications of Quebec in an attack where their chief (Montgomery) lost his life, they were soon driven out of the Province by Carleton, who had taken the offensive.

The temporary occupation of Montreal by the Americans had at least one excellent result, the establishment of a printing press in the city. Joseph Henry de Meslept, who had been brought by the invaders to influence the French Canadians in favour of the colonial cause, was our first printer. Two years later appeared Montreal's first newspaper, *Le Gazette d'Alfred*, and which has had a continuous existence down to the present day. It appeared wholly in French, a fact which shows how comparatively small was the English element in the town at that time. The subject was devoted exclusively to literary and philosophical subjects, the current news of the day, either local or general, not finding any mention in its pages.

From this date down to the breaking out of the second war with the United States, Montreal made steady progress in all lines.

The arrival from the United States of a considerable number of United Loyalists, materially increased her population and efforts were made towards the introduction of civil improvements on the lines then in vogue in well ordered communities; the boundaries of the city were extended, enlarged, being extended some distance on each side beyond the fortification. On the 3rd of June, 1799, an Act was passed authorizing the appointment of a city surveyor to superintend the laying-out of the growing localities just outside the walls. No suit of law was having hitherto existed for the proper carrying out of judicial proceedings, a court house was decided on and erected, and in 1805 a jail to replace the newly burnt one. In 1805 was also inaugurated, during the progress of a ball, the movement which resulted in the erecting of Nelson's monument on Jacques Cartier's Square.



MONUMENT AT POINT ST CHARLES TO EMIGRANTS WHO DIED OF SHIP FEVER IN 1947.

again to Montreal, they realized that without but a small amount of aid from them. Again during all that summer of 1777 were the narrow streets of Montreal crowded with soldiers, awaiting the end. They had striven to the end of their strength, but they had done little to help them, while the Loyalists on no account were to be seen. Deserted, outmanned, and humiliated in every way, there was no resource but in capitulation.

On the sixth of September the army of Amherst had reached Montreal, and was encamped on its northern side. On the seventh, Murray disembarked his forces on the east, and Haviland's men were already waiting on the south. The whole British force amounted to 12,000 men, while the French army had been so reduced by the wholesale desertion of the Canadian militia and the Colony troops that it did not exceed 2,500 in all. Nothing remained to be done but to sign the best possible terms. Vaudreuil drew up a set of articles of capitulation to be submitted; called a council of war that unanimously approved of them, and, on the seventh, sent them by Rougemont to the British commander. Some were granted, others modified, and the rest refused. Negotiations went on during the day, and on the following

The population of the town at this period had grown to about 12,000, and improved means of communication with other places were eagerly looked for. Steam navigation was not common at the time, and Montreal was not long in availing herself of the discovery. To John Molson, one of her foremost citizens of that day, is due the credit of having first in this direction. During the summer of 1809 he fitted up a little steamer called the "Accommodation," and in the 1st of November of that year launched her into the river; she arrived there after a passage of sixty-six hours, thirty of which were spent at anchor. She carried ten passengers, and created great excitement and interest wherever she stopped. It is worthy of note that this vessel was the second steamer launched on the American continent.

Steam navigation in this port thus began, grew steadily year by year, until it has assumed its present large proportions. The growing prospect of war with the neighbouring Republic had been gradually developing into a still more formidable certainty. On the 18th of June, 1812, the United States declared war on the Empire of Britain. By the Americans war was thought to be an easy prey, and the great army of invasion which had been in preparation for many months was launched against our borders. The fate of the army was long left in doubt, after some success in Upper Canada they had one entire defeat on Montreal their central arm-

ies way, has grown enormously since then, and is today the largest banking institution in the country, with branches in every town of importance in the Dominion. Within a year or two were also established the Savings Bank, the predecessor of the Montreal City and District Bank, and the Bank of Canada.

At this time Grant's Island, now bearing the more euphonious name of St. Helen, and one of our most attractive parks, was purchased from the Grant family by the Imperial Government, or rather given in exchange for the block bounded by Notre Dame, St. Helen, Recluse and St. Peter streets. Its situation was deemed an admirable one for defence and military occupation, much attention being at this time given to such matters by the commander in chief, the Duke of Wellington, whose overruling judgment was well aware of the importance of the Colonies towards the growth of the Empire. Barracks and storehouses were erected on the island, and the ordnance stores and munitions of war that had been formerly stored at Citadel Hill, were removed to the new depot, a large body of troops being stationed there. Citadel Hill was entirely removed; part of it had been taken a few years previously to form the Champ-de-Mars, and in 1819 the rest was devoted to the filling up of parks that then existed in the vicinity of the present St. Louis street.

of running tight through the principal streets of the city. In the afternoon H. M. 1st Regiment "The Royals" were ordered out, as well as a detachment of the Artillery. For a few days everything was apparently quiet, but it was the 11th before the storm; rebellion was in the air. On the 16th, warrants were issued for the arrest of the most prominent among the disaffected. Bitterness and hatred were rampant; the city became an armed camp, and was temporarily fortified in case of attack from the surrounding district. Several engagements took place in various parts of the Province between the troops and rebels; the latter fought well, but were overpowered, as could only have been expected, and most of the leaders fled to the United States. Martial law was proclaimed on the 31st of December, and immediately went into effect.

The fight at St. Eustache on the 14th December put momentous hopes of success the insurgents may have then had, and the following winter and summer were comparatively quiet. During all this time, however, the rebel leaders were actively engaged in propagating their sentiments of hostility to British rule, sentiments with which so many were in accord; and early in November the expected rising took place, and attacks were made by the insurgents on the posts residing near Laprairie and Beauharnois; one of the latter was killed, others wounded and a number taken prisoners. But this rising was quickly quelled; a few



THE OLD TOWERS IN SEMINARY GARDEN.

under the command of Gen. Wilkinson, and their northern army under the command of Gen. Hampton. The British were defeated at Chrysler's Farm, and Hampton routed at Chateaugay.

These two battles not only impeded the progress of the American armies but decided their retreat. This ended the most skillfully planned and the most formidable attempt hitherto made by the American Republic for the subjugation of Canada.

The war over, Montreal thought of repairing the damage suffered in her trade; steps were taken towards building the Lachine canal; commenced in 1821, it was regularly opened to vessels in 1826. At first it was a mere ditch compared with the present work, being then but five feet deep and 48 feet wide. At several points since that date has the rapid growth of the business of Montreal and the increase in size of vessels, necessitated enlargements which have resulted in our canal being one of the finest in the world. Scarcely less important than the inauguration of the Lachine canal was the establishment of the first banking house in this city. This was carried out in 1817 by an association of merchants, and was called the Bank of Montreal; the institution, commenced in a quiet and unostentatious

way, has grown enormously since then, and is today the largest banking institution in the country, with branches in every town of importance in the Dominion. Within a year or two were also established the Savings Bank, the predecessor of the Montreal City and District Bank, and the Bank of Canada.

At this time Grant's Island, now bearing the more euphonious name of St. Helen, and one of our most attractive parks, was purchased from the Grant family by the Imperial Government, or rather given in exchange for the block bounded by Notre Dame, St. Helen, Recluse and St. Peter streets. Its situation was deemed an admirable one for defence and military occupation, much attention being at this time given to such matters by the commander in chief, the Duke of Wellington, whose overruling judgment was well aware of the importance of the Colonies towards the growth of the Empire. Barracks and storehouses were erected on the island, and the ordnance stores and munitions of war that had been formerly stored at Citadel Hill, were removed to the new depot, a large body of troops being stationed there. Citadel Hill was entirely removed; part of it had been taken a few years previously to form the Champ-de-Mars, and in 1819 the rest was devoted to the filling up of parks that then existed in the vicinity of the present St. Louis street.

skirmishes took place in the district south of the city, ending in the utter discomfiture of the rebel forces, and by the end of November many prisoners had been taken. These were tried by a general court-martial; they numbered one hundred and ten, of whom nine were acquitted, twelve suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and the rest transported to the Australian colonies.

The rebellion over, political events of importance to the country followed in quick succession; of these the most noteworthy was the union of the two Canadas, which came into force on the 10th of February, 1841, and was the first step in the chain of events which led to the greater union of 1867. To Montreal it brought a central position, giving a degree of commercial control and influence which has been steadily maintained and developed during the years which have since elapsed. Toward being the centre of the political life of Canada, it also gave great promise, as in 1844 the seat of government was thither removed from Kingston; but the fierce and uncontrolled zeal of a section of its citizens in less than six years forever dispelled its chances for a continuance of this desideratum. In fact, in October, 1847, after a succession of violent riots, which had originated in party politics, and which ended in the burning by the mob of the Parliament buildings, the Government decided to hold in future the sessions of the House in Quebec and Toronto.

alternatively, and in November the removal took place. Thus did the unchecked frenzy of a mob cause the loss to Montreal of the privileges and financial advantages of a capital city. It was during that same year (1847), all through the summer and fall, that typhus, brought across the Atlantic with the Irish emigrants, who that year came to America in great numbers, made some 6,000 victims among those unfortunate wanderers. They were buried in a vast grave near the present entrance to the Victoria Bridge. The place of interment remained unmarked for many years; it was not until 1850 that the memorial that now denotes the spot was erected, and this was the outcome of the warm hearts and sympathies of the workmen who, also from the Old Country, had come to aid in the erection of the Victoria Bridge.

Fire, that inveterate enemy of our city, paid her some disastrous visits in 1850 and 1852. A vast area of the city then limited extent was covered with ruins, and not less than half a million pounds worth of property was destroyed. Many families were utterly ruined, and active measures had to be promptly taken for their relief; the City Council sent large sums, and subscriptions poured in from neighboring cities both here and in England and the United States.

About this period commenced that active extension of the railway connection with the principal centre, which has resulted in the excellent facilities now possessed by our citizens. The first railroad in Canada had been opened in 1826 (from Laprairie to St. Johns, then in 1847 by the line from Montreal to Lachine. In 1851 rail connection was opened between Longueuil and Richmond, whence an extension to Quebec soon followed, and two years later the Grand Trunk Railway, having completed their connection with Portland, the foundation stone of the first pier of the Victoria Bridge was laid down. In the meanwhile the company was at work on the Toronto section the opening of which, a few years later, (1850) was the occasion of a great celebration in the city.

In July, 1855, the city was favoured with a visit from M. de Belevre, commanding the French navy on the Newfound Land station; our people vied with each other in extending courtesies to him, his ship being the first war vessel of that nation that had navigated the St. Lawrence since the stormy events of 1760.

In 1850, the great work of the building of the Victoria Bridge began at an end it was arranged that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was to visit America during the following year, be asked to formally open the bridge, and a large sum of money was subscribed in order to properly carry out the proposed festivities. The Prince duly reached Montreal on the 24th August, 1860, and disembarked at Bonsecours Pier on the following day, when a magnificent reception was given to him. A few days after, the Prince proceeded to the formal completion of the Victoria Bridge and its official opening for traffic, by his laying on the mortar to the last stone and driving the last rivet.

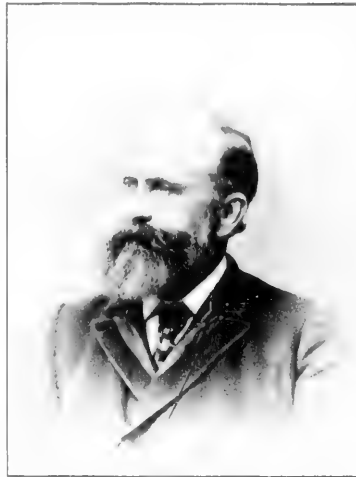
During these years, in spite of disastrous floods (1861 and 1862) and frequent threats of war (1858, 1861 and 1866), the progress of the city in every particular had been steady and substantial. From 1857 to 1866 over 5,000 new buildings had been erected, replacing many of antiquated and defective design, besides extending the visible limits of the city in every direction. From the completion of the Victoria Bridge and the rapid extension of railway facilities, the rate of growth during the "sixties" was even more noteworthy.

The 1st of July in the following year 1867, saw the birth day of the new Dominion of Canada, and nowhere was the great event celebrated with more enthusiasm than in the great city of Montreal. To Montreal, as well as all the other Canadian cities, the Confederation, thus fittingly inaugurated, has been of no small significance; many new markets for our merchants and manufacturers were by it brought within reach; and the result has amply proved, that in trade and commerce, as in everything else, the Union of the British North American Colonies was an event of the greatest importance and benefit to all the provinces concerned.

Fenianism in Canada and the United States frontier, though smothered in 1866, still lived, and exerted its harmful influence on all possible occasions. The murder of the Honourable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, in April, 1868, was a direct result of its venomous power. The last episode of that foul war created great excitement in Montreal and in the country; since 1868 Lieut. Col. Osborn Smith, the first commanding officer of the Victoria Rifles, had been on duty of the southern frontier, and closely watched the marauders who threatened our border. On or about the 23rd of May, 1870, it became evident to the authorities that some movement was on the *tapis* , and the telegraph wires were taken possession of by the Government. On the following day the Montreal volunteers paraded as usual to honour Her Majesty's birthday, but were informed that the ordinary routine was not to be followed on that occasion; that the Fenians were again on our borders, and that a service company from each battalion would have to leave for the front that afternoon. They left effectually and after some skirmishes at Eccles' Hill and Trout River the Fenians were driven out of Canadian territory at the point of the bayonet.

Of public and civic interest was the formal presentation to the city of the statue of the Queen, which now adorns Victoria Square. This took place on the 21st November, 1872, the ceremony being performed by Lord Dufferin, our late popular Governor-General. Montreal is singularly deficient in monuments to those connected with our national or civic life and it was hoped that this handsome statue to Her Majesty would be only the first of a series of similar structures; twenty years have elapsed since and the next step in that move is the one that resulted in the erecting on Place d'Armes Square of that most elegant monument to the founder of Montreal.

National and religious feuds occupied much public attention during the next few years, in the Guilford case (1875),



HON. JAMES MCHANE, MAYOR OF MONTREAL.
Honorary member of Anglus-Societ No. 1st C. O. F.
HON. JAMES MCHANE, MAIRE DE MONTREAL.
Membre Honoraire de la Com. Anglus No. 1st C. O. F.

and two years later, in the old standing trouble between the "Orange and Green" factions. These latter troubles created much excitement with all the classes of the community, and ended on the 26th Feb. 1878, by the arrest of the Orange Leaders, and the prohibiting of the Orange demonstration by order of Mayor Beaudry, whose action was afterwards approved by the courts of law.

During the past ten years so many things have occurred well worthy of record that selection becomes difficult. To escape the evils of the city during the year 1888, an mood worthy of note. When news of the sudden outbreak of the rebellion in the North West reached the city, a movement followed and the bulletins and daily papers were scanned with the keenest interest. This was intensified

when news came that two Montreal battalions of militia had been ordered out for active service; and the departure of these two corps, 65th Rifles, and the Montreal Garrison Artillery, was marked by the attendance of vast crowds and the exhibition of great enthusiasm. Then progress through the campaign was closely watched by our citizens; and on their return in July, they received a magnificent ovation from all classes and communities of the people. The small pox epidemic which broke out during the same summer, less excruciating the loss of life of a great number of our people, had an extremely serious effect on the general business of the city, tourist travel, in fact travel of all sort, being almost entirely suspended for fear of the contagion. One of the first victims was a man who had occupied a prominent position in the political life of old Canada, the Hon. Sir Francis Hawks. The execution of Louis Riel at Regina, in November 1885, aroused great excitement among his sympathisers in Montreal; a mass meeting was held on C. Champ-de-Mars and considerable disturbance took place in the streets for several days.

One of the most important events of late years has been the erection of the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge, crossing the St. Lawrence at Lachine, thus affording another link in the railway and the Southern systems. The nature is light yet substantial, and affords to the passenger crossing it a magnificent view of Lake St. Louis on the one hand, and the beginning of the Lachine Rapids on the other. Considering the extensive nature of the work, the enormous length of the necessary approaches, and the rapid current in which the piers had to be built, the bridge was built and opened for traffic in a marvellously short space of time.

In bringing to a conclusion our hasty sketch of the city's development, it is pleasing to be able to point to its present unequalled commercial position among Canadian cities, and its rapid growth into the front rank of the great wars of the world. With a population of over a quarter of a million souls, Montreal can not claim the first place in the solidity of her public buildings, her warehouses, and the residences of her wealthier sons; in the superb natural advantages she possesses, in the scenic beauty of her surroundings, and in her position at the head of the navigable reach of a great river. With renewed energy on the part of her citizens to watch carefully her civic administration, and to introduce measures of reform and improvement, she may never fear of being distanced in the race for commercial supremacy.

Montreal has, for the last half century, ranked first among Canadian cities; and first she will always be if her citizens maintain that energy and spirit of commercial enterprise which has in past years been their marked characteristic.



NELSON'S MONUMENT, JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE.



SUMMER VIEW OF MONTREAL
VUE DE MONTREAL, ÉTÉ.

ALBERT J. BOUTIN



WINTER VIEW OF MONTREAL FROM THE MOUNTAIN
VUE DE MONTREAL DE LA MONTAGNE (HIVER.)



HON. JOHN F. SCANLAN
Founder of the C. O. F.
Fondateur de C. O. F.



THE HON. JOHN F. SCANLAN, the founder of the Catholic Order of Foresters, is the youngest son of Mortenah and Catharine Roche Scanlan, of Castlemahan, County Limerick, Ireland. He was born in 1840. His father was a large farmer, whose ancestors lived in that country for over a thousand years. The panic of 1848 having reduced the fortune of the family, they, with thousands of others in that exodus that swept out of Ireland at the same time so many of her sons, went and sought a new home in the land of the free. The tearing away from old associations, that, like a mighty oak had become almost a fixture in the country, brought about heart aches that cannot be imagined but by he who has known the sorrows of exile. The Scanlan family landed in Boston, Mass., in February, 1849. The subject of our sketch was sent to school in Roxbury, and had been there for two and a half years, when in 1851 the family moved to Chicago, where he entered the school then connected with the church of the Holy Name. But in 1854, when he was only 14 years of age, Necessity called him to its harder school. Bravely he went to work. From a lawyer's office to a printing office, and then to a gas-fitting shop, he migrated around, gathering experience everywhere. Finally, in 1856 his tastes led him to become an apprentice in the wood carving business, at which he soon became adept, and would, had he continued at it, have excelled. In 1859 he went to New Orleans, worked at his business and was in a fair way to fortune, but being young and away from home, he turned his steps hom-

ward, staying the summer and fall at Memphis, where he left the impress of his genius in the ornamental work of some of the best houses in that city. By a happy circumstance he reached home just in time to avoid the boundary guards of the then newly formed Confederacy that brought such a terrible war on the Union. Arriving in Chicago he left the carving bench and joined his brothers in their wholesale confectionery trade, then the largest in Chicago. Always loving freedom, the Scanlan brothers joined the then newly established Fenian Brotherhood and in the cause of Ireland put forth the very best efforts of their lives and what money they had, with the hope of giving to Ireland the freedom that the citizen of the United States enjoyed.

In 1862 John F. Scanlan joined the Union army as captain of Company B., 67, Illinois Volunteers. After his service in the army he returned to the confectionery business and in it continued until 1869. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature, where he served two terms, with credit to him and benefit to his people.

In 1881 he secured a charter for the Catholic Order of Foresters and the story of his work in our noble Order is told in another part of this paper. At the end of his talks in the Foresters, the High Court presented him with a beautiful testimonial of esteem, in which he was gratefully honored by being titled "the father of the Order." The testimonial was presented by the Rev. F. D. R. Toomey in an eloquent address, which has been printed in the "C.O.F. Guide" issue of June, 1890, and part of which reads as follows:

It is then a pleasure to us to obey the orders of the High

Court by tendering you the following resolutions:

WHEREAS: The Fifth Annual Session of the High Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters, did order, that suitable resolutions be presented to you, John F. Scanlan, bearing evidence of our gratitude for your able, arduous and charitable work in establishing this truly benevolent Catholic Order, and,

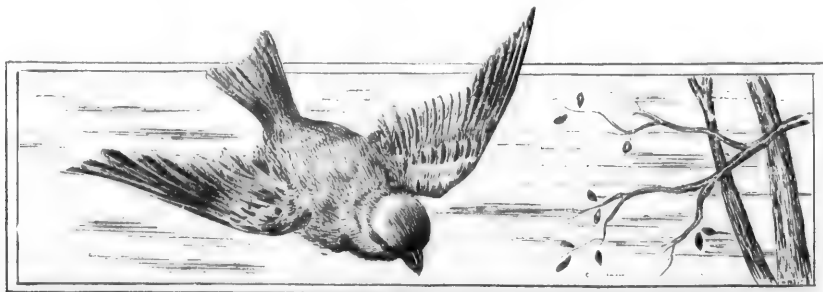
WHEREAS: We deem it a duty we owe to our church, our families and ourselves, that we place on record the evidence of our gratitude to the founder of this Order, and therefore be it

RESOLVED: Appreciating the magnificent results of the good work that, under the providence of heaven you were called upon to perform when you established the Catholic Order of Foresters, and recognizing the great success of your efforts, we hereby officially express our profound gratitude to you for the great and charitable work you done for the Catholic people of this country when you established the Catholic Order of Foresters. For this you have our most heartfelt thanks and our prayers. As a further evidence of our gratitude we hereby proclaim you "Father of the Catholic Order of Foresters," and hereby order that this address shall be printed in the "C.O.F. Guide," our official organ, and be read at a regular meeting of the Subordinate Courts of this Order, and that a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to you, Mr. John F. Scanlan.

J. P. LAUTH,
High Chief Ranger.
J. J. DILTON,
High Secretary.

REV. DANIEL B. TOOMEY,
NICHOLAS WALKENBORN, } Committee.
P. J. CAHILL.

Our esteemed brother, John F. Scanlan, now fills the honorable position of special agent of the United States Treasury in Chicago.





A. W. BLOUIN.
Fondateur de l'Ordre au Canada.
Father of the Order in Canada.



LE fondateur de l'Ordre des Forestiers Catholiques en Canada, Mr. A. W. Blouin, est né à St. Pierre, Comté de Montmagny, P. Q., le 1^{er} Août, 1852.

Après avoir suivi un cours commercial au collège de Montmagny, il fut nommé par son parent et protecteur feu l'Hon. J. G. Blanchet, orateur de l'Assemblée Législative, à une position de clerc saisonnier à la Législature en 1867, position qu'il occupa jusqu'en 1871. A cette époque il fut nommé à une position importante sur le chemin de fer Intercolonial par les contracteurs, M. M. Bertrand & Berlinguet, dans le Nouveau Brunswick, et plus tard par Mr. Thos. McGreevy dans la vallée de Melepolis.

M. Blouin comme beaucoup de nos compatriotes avait la soif des voyages et en 1878 il partait pour aller se fixer à Chicago.

A peine était-il arrivé en cette ville, qu'il entra comme élève dans une des plus grandes fonderies des États-Unis, "The Chicago and Erie Stone Co." Administrateur des finances de cette puissante compagnie pendant cinq ans et en 1883 il entra au service de la "Union Trust Co. Bank" en qualité de comptable. Il laisse cette position en 1888 pour venir s'établir à Montréal.

C'est pendant son séjour à Chicago qu'il entra dans l'Ordre comme *charter member* de la Cour No. 25. Les avantages que notre société offre à ses membres l'avaient frappé. Il avait que ces sociétés de bienfaisance étaient alors à peu près inconnues au Canada, et quand, à ses heures de loisir, le souvenir du pays natal lui faisait pâlir au cœur l'espoir d'y revenir bientôt, il songeait au grand bien que l'établissement de l'Ordre y ferait à ses compatriotes. Bientôt cette pensée devint projet, et il en fit part à son ami l'Honorable

John F. Scanlan, fondateur de l'Ordre et *Grand Chef Ranger* d'alors. Celui-ci, en homme d'affaires, saisissant l'occasion qui se présentait de rependre la Société surtout à l'étranger, eut une commission de D. G., C. R., à M. Blouin, à son départ de Chicago, le 28 Avril, 1888, lui souhaitant un heureux voyage et succès dans sa nouvelle entreprise.

Arrivé à Montréal quelques jours plus tard, et voulant tenir la promesse qu'il avait faite à M. Scanlan, d'établir l'Ordre des Forestiers au Canada dans les trois mois, M. Blouin se mit à l'ouvrage avec toute l'énergie qu'on lui connaît.

Une opposition sérieuse et imprévue se fit aussitôt sentir de tous côtés; on ne voulait pas entendre parler de Forestiers à Montréal; les sociétés déjà existantes y voyaient un concurrent redoutable et il fallut le combattre de l'origine.

La question d'introduction de la Société au Canada fut soumise à Sa Grandeur l'Archevêque de Montréal, qui, après avoir pris connaissance de la constitution et des règlements de notre société, se déclara satisfait et lui donna son approbation. Les démarches que fit notre fondateur pendant quelques semaines, en cette ville, furent peu fructueuses, mais loin de se décourager, il dirigea son travail dans la direction de Québec, où le besoin d'une société de ce genre se faisait sentir depuis longtemps. Il y reçut de suite l'appui du clergé; la cause triompha.

Avec le concours de son frère, M. J. N. Blouin, la première Cour Canadienne fut fondée le 16 Juillet, 1888, et prit le nom de Cour Chaudière No. 86.

De cette Cour, qui fit parler d'elle dans le district de Québec, surgirent les cours St. David No. 90; de Montcalm No. 91, et Desjêl No. 94. À la suite de ce beau résultat, il fallut reprendre à Montréal le travail interrompu. Des assemblées publiques furent tenues à la salle St. Patrick, rue

Metgill, et à la salle des Chevaliers du Travail, rue St. Laurent. Ce n'est qu'après six longs mois de travail que les dernières difficultés furent vaincues, et que la Cour St. Patrick No. 95 fut instituée, le 7 Janvier, 1889. Nos compatriotes du Mile End ne se firent pas attendre bien longtemps. Aux premiers jours de Mai de cette même année, la Com Ville-Marie No. 112 était organisée, et de cette époque date la prospérité sans précédent de l'Ordre des Forestiers Catholiques au Canada.

Nos compatriotes répondaient à l'appel; il fallait se joindre à la société qui donnait les plus grands avantages pour le moins de déboursés. Soixante et sept Cours sont maintenant en existence et prospèrent au Canada, et plusieurs autres sont en voie d'organisation. M. Blouin a aussi organisé les Cours de Brébeuf No. 166; Trois-Rivières No. 178, et St. Barthélémy No. 249; et il est maintenant membre de la Cour de Brébeuf No. 166.

M. Blouin est aussi le fondateur en cette Province de la "Catholic Benevolent Legion," société qui donne une assurance de \$5,000, avec secours en cas de maladie. Cette société compte près de 30,000 membres.

M. Blouin compte de nombreux amis à Chicago. Lors de son départ de cette ville, ils voulurent lui témoigner leur appréciation des services qu'il avait rendus à la cause républicaine parmi ses compatriotes dans la grande ville de l'Ouest, et le recommandèrent au Président Harrison pour la position de Consul des États-Unis aux Trois-Rivières; mais les amis du Colonel Smith, le Consul actuel, firent nommer ce dernier à la place de notre ami.

M. Blouin occupe à Montréal, depuis le 1^{er} Mai, 1889, la position d'inspecteur de la Banque d'Hochelaga, une de nos banques Canadiennes les plus prospères.





1. Elz. Malouin. Com. 56.
2. Chas. N. Veilleux. " 57.
3. T. D. Boulton. " 58.
4. John Davis. " 59.
5. T. V. R. Camm. " 60.
6. J. D. Conlie. " 61.
7. Geo. A. Matos. " 62.
8. J. H. Marcotte. " 63.

9. Am. Robitaille. Com. 64.
10. C. Rousseau. " 65.
11. H. C. McCallum. " 66.
12. W. I. Shea. " 67.
13. Z. Renaud. " 68.
14. L. W. Miles. " 69.
15. Rev. John I. McDonald. " 70.
16. J. B. O. Langlois. " 71.

17. F. X. Ranger. Com. 72.
18. Ant. Lefebvre. " 73.
19. C. Michol. " 74.
20. I. E. Kenn. " 75.
21. R. R. Iron. " 76.
22. C. T. Poitrie. " 77.
23. John Lillon. " 78.
24. Jos. McLaughlin. " 79.

25. J. A. St. Amant. Com. 80.
26. J. P. Lamontagne. " 81.
27. Samuel Dumas. " 82.
28. Pasche Morissette. " 83.
29. Jules Gauthier. " 84.
30. James S. Patrick. " 85.
31. D. J. Gaulty. " 86.
32. L. Lessard. " 87.

GROUP OF CANADIAN CHIEF RANGERS.
GROUPE DE CHEFS RANGERS DU CANADA.



1. Map Brunelle, Court 101.
2. E. J. Courtois
3. Naz. Simoneau
4. E. V. Richaud
5. M. Quinn
6. Polycarpe Vézina

7. Geo. Raeme
8. A. A. Gibson
9. Alfred Simon
10. M. A. Cornell
11. Jeremiah Kelly
12. P. N. Paquette

13. John Buckley, Court 226.
14. J. Lynch
15. John Keating
16. H. Trudeau
17. A. B. Gendreau
18. Robert Proulx

19. J. P. Dunn
20. W. A. Harrahan
21. R. A. Gize
22. Albert Gize
23. Art. Lebeau
24. F. E. Côté

25. Geo. Roy, Court 101.
26. W. G. Gifford
27. Tom. Skelly
28. James Blane
29. Trillo Bican

GROUP OF CANADIAN CHIEF RANGERS.
GROUPE CHEFS RANGERS DU CANADA.

LES PRINCIPALES EGLISES CATHOLIQUES DE MONTREAL PROMINENTLY PLACED IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL



BONSECOURS CHURCH.
EGLISE BONSECOURS.



NOTRE DAME CHURCH.
EGLISE NOTRE-DAME.

LES PRINCIPALES ÉGLISES CATHOLIQUES DE MONTREAL
PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF MONTREAL

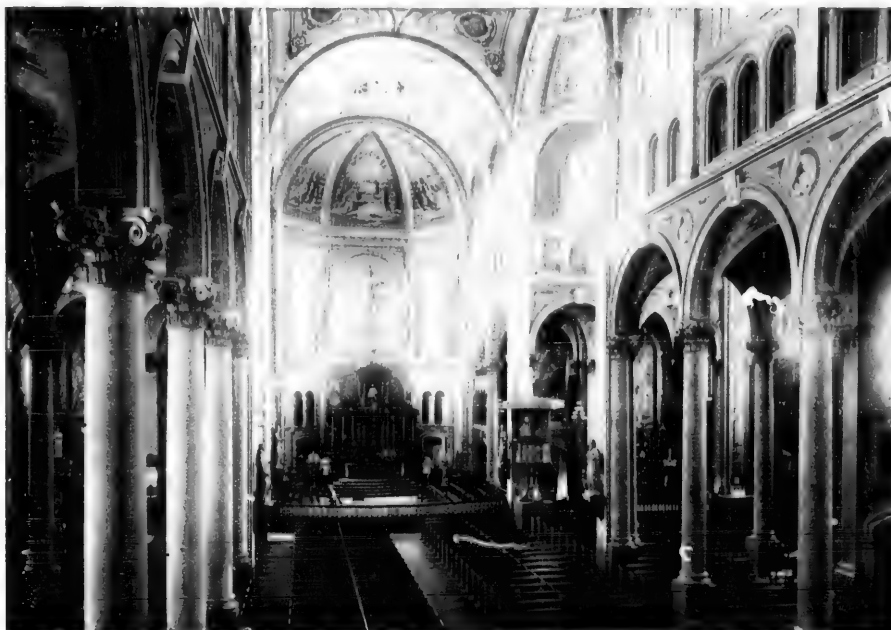


NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES CHURCH.
ÉGLISE DE NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES.

THE PRINCIPAL CHURCHES OF MONTREAL.—THE PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF MONTREAL.



VIEW OF ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.
LA CATHÉDRALE DE ST. PIERRE.



JESUIT'S CHURCH.—INTERIOR.
L'ÉGLISE.—INTÉRIEUR.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF MONTREAL
 LES ÉGLISES CATHOLIQUES DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL



St. James Church, St. Denis Street. Back View. St. Patrick's Church, Corner LaGauchetière and St. Alexander Streets.
 Church of the Sacred Heart, Corner Ontario and Plessis Streets. St. James Church, St. Denis Street. Another View.
 Église St. Jacques, rue St. Denis. St. D'Igel's Church, Corner Champlain and Dorchester Streets.
 Église du Sacré Cœur, coin Ontario et Plessis. Église St. Jacques, (autre vue). Église St. Patrice, coin LaGauchetière et St. Alexandre.
 Église Ste. Brigitte, coin Champlain et Dorchester.



HOTEL-DIEU.



VIEW OF THE GREY NUNNERY.
LE COUVENT DES SŒURS-GRISES.



JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE—(ON MARKET-DAY.)
PLACE JACQUES CARTIER—(UN JOUR DE FOIRE.)



BONSECOURS MARKET.
MARCHÉ BONSECOURS.

View of the square, showing the
the corner of the Hotel de Ville, the
along the side of the Hotel de Ville, the
the corner of the Hotel de Ville, the
the corner of the Hotel de Ville, the



VIEW OF PLACE D'ARMES SQUARE
VUE DE LA "PLACE D'ARMES"

The Hotel de Ville, the corner of the Hotel de Ville, the
the corner of the Hotel de Ville, the
the corner of the Hotel de Ville, the
the corner of the Hotel de Ville, the



VICTORIA SQUARE,
CARRE VICTORIA



Post Office.
Bureau des Postes.

Inland Revenue Office.—Bureaux du Revenu de l'Intérieur.
Custom House.—Bureau des Douanes.
Customs Examining Warehouse.

Harbour Commissioners' Office.
Bureau de la Commission du Havre.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS OF MONTREAL
EDIFICES PUBLICS DE MONTREAL.



A VIEW IN THE MONTREAL HARBOUR - VUE DU HAVRE DE MONTREAL.



CITY HALL.—HOTEL-DE-VILLE.



VICTORIA BRIDGE.
PONT VICTORIA.



MONTREAL ANCIENT HOMES.
LES VIEILLES RÉSIDENCES DE MONTRÉAL.



MONTREAL MODERN HOMES.
LES RESIDENCES MODERNES DE MONTREAL.

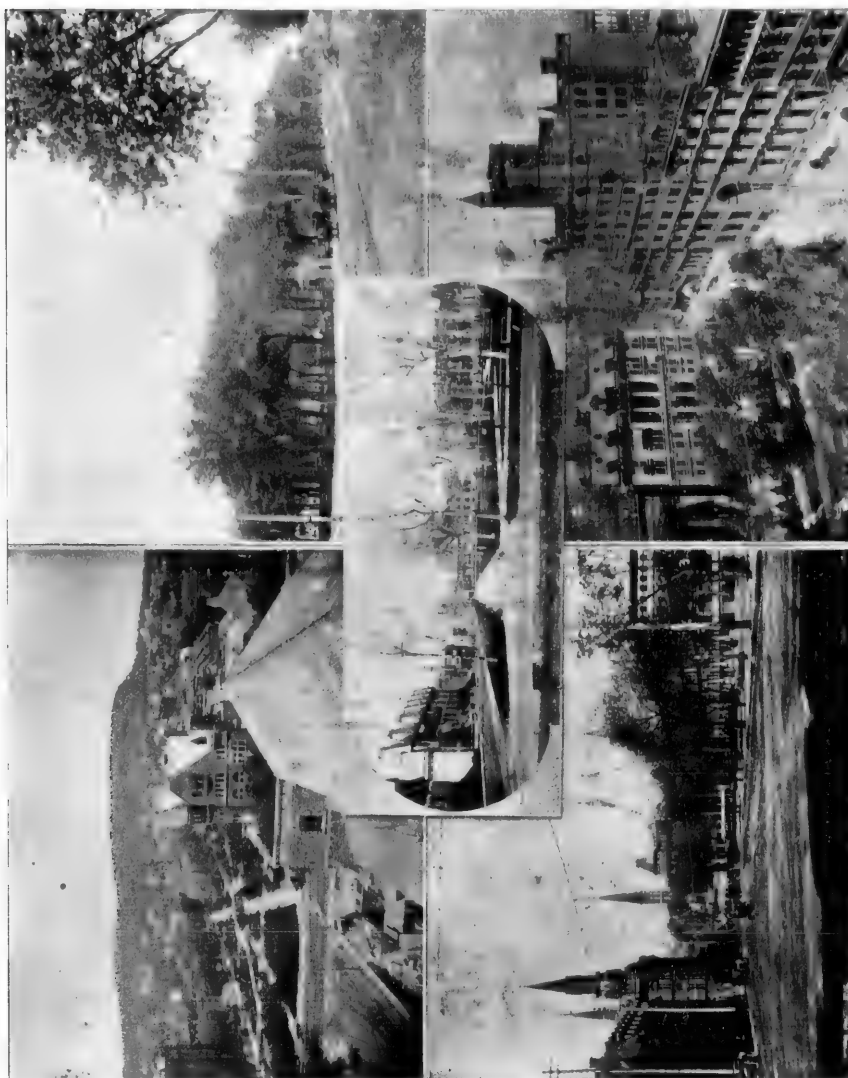
MONTREAL WINTER SCENES
SCÈNES D'HIVER À MONTREALICE CUTTING ON THE RT. LAWRENCE.
RECOLTE DE GLACE SUR LE ST. LAURENTBEHIND MOUNT ROYAL.
SUR LE MONT ROYAL.



BOAT LANDING AT ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, OPPOSITE MONTREAL.
DEBARCADERE DE L'ILE STE. HELENE, EN FACE DE MONTREAL.



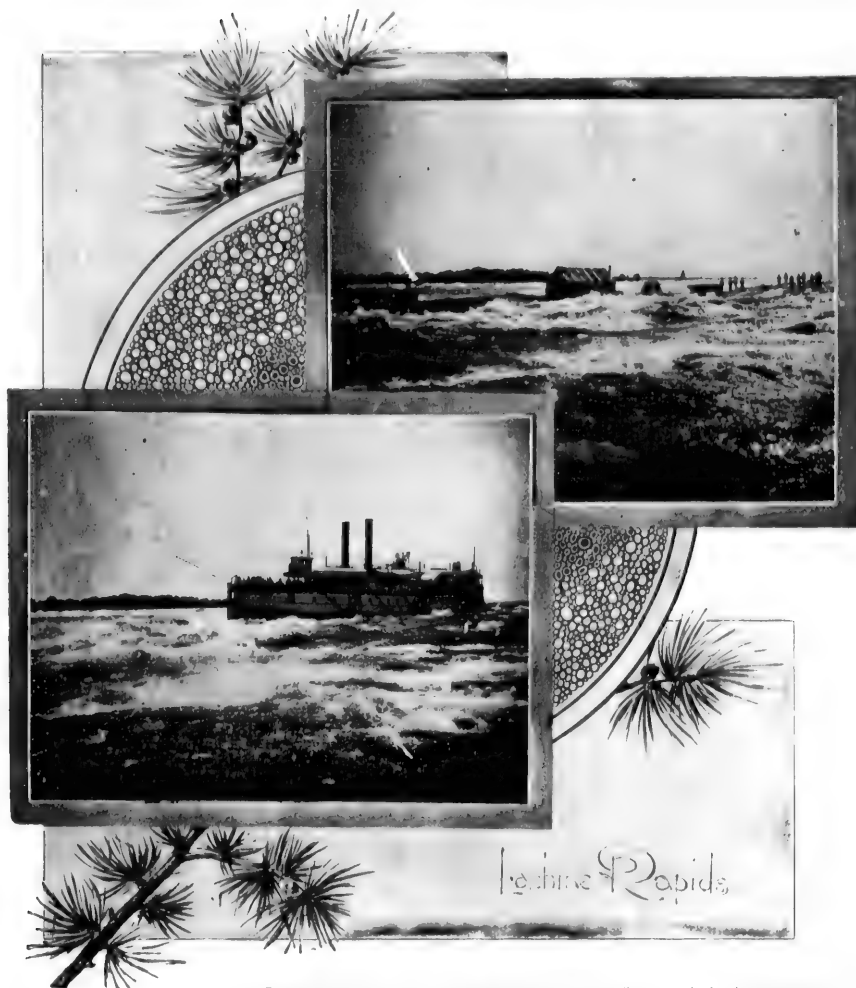
VIEW OF THE C. P. R. BRIDGE AT LACHINE, P.Q.
VUE DU PONT DU C. P. R. A LACHINE, P.Q.



West
Front Avenue

St. Louis
Hotel, St. Charles,
L'Escurier, St. Charles

Tramway
Avenue



Resolutions declaring the Uniform to be worn by Commanderies in the C. O. F.

At the regular meeting of the High Court held at the High Court office, on Wednesday evening, March 9, 1892 the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that the following shall be the uniform which shall be worn by all members of uniformed bodies within the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Coat: sack, regular length, 40 inches for average man, 5 feet 8 inches in height, with one inch double braid on side seams, front and bottom edge, and around cuffs; standing collar with commandery initials in gold on front. Front hooked.

Pants with one quarter inch gold braid on side seam.

Cap: soldier's fatigue, with commandery initial in front and gold cord in front.

Coat, cap and pants must be made of good black broad cloth.

Sword: knights, gilt sword and crown emblems at top of hilt; gilt guard with battle axe and miniature knight on front; leather handle spiral, with spiral gilt wire coverings, upper mounting having elk head, middle mounting, raised cross.

Belt: black leather sewed with gilt thread, clasp or buckle of gilt with raised cross and C. O. F. in the center; gilt sword chain of four flat links and bars, alternating with three attached to belt by gilt ornamental hooks with elk head on each.

Such uniform shall be known as the Catholic Order of Foresters' Uniform.

Resolved, that the uniformed bodies within the Catholic Order of Foresters, or equivalent bodies, must appear in the same dress as the original uniformed bodies in each of the Courts of the Order.

Resolutions de la Haute Cour adoptant un uniforme pour les Commanderies de l'Ordre.

A une assemblée régulière de la Haute Cour tenue le 9 Mars dernier les résolutions suivantes ont été adoptées:

1. Que l'Ordre adopte un seul et même uniforme qui devra être porté par toutes les commanderies de l'Ordre, et qui sera comme suit:

Habit: *Doublet* agrafe devant, d'une longueur régulière de 40 pouces pour les hommes d'une taille moyenne de 5 pieds 8 pouces, avec bordure d'un pouce de largeur de chaque côté de la couture des cotes et des bords de l'habit, et autour des manches; collet militaire portant de chaque côté les initiales de la commanderie.

Pantalons: Bordure (braid) dorée d'un quart de pouce à la couture des cotes.

Couffure: Beret militaire avec les mêmes initiales en or et cordon doré sur le devant.

L'habit, le pantalon et le béret, devront être de drap noir de bonne qualité.

Sabre: Chevalier, avec pommeau représentant un globe surmonté d'une couronne, le tout doré; garde dorée portant comme emblème deux haches de combat en sautoir surmontées

d'un casque de chevalier; poignée en cuir recouverte d'un talon en spirale; croûte supérieure ornée d'une tête d'orgueil et la croûte inférieure d'une croix en relief.

Centuron: Cuir noir coisat de fil doré; boucle dorée avec croix en relief et les lettres "C. O. F." au centre; pendants du sabre en chaîne à quatre mailles et bouillons maintenus au ceinturon par trois passants ornés d'une tête d'orgueil.

2. Que cet uniforme soit connu comme étant l'uniforme de l'Ordre des Forestiers Catholiques, et que les corps en costumes déjà organisés dans l'Ordre soient priés d'encourager la formation de commanderies dans toutes les Cours de l'Ordre.

Fraternité.

HOMMAGE À L'ASSOCIATION DES "FORESTIERS CATHOLIQUES."

Que les hommes sont forts, qui s'entraident en frères à supporter la vie, à lutter pour le bien.

Et, domptant par la foi tous les destins contraires, s'offrent, sous l'œil de Dieu, le plus constant soutien!

Qu'il est beau, méprisant les jaloux téméraires,

Le regard sur le Christ, le cœur ferme, en chrétien, De dépenser son âme à guérir des misères,

Et les liens d'ici-bas pour charitable fin!

Vous l'avez bien compris ce sublime devoir.

D'être unis, en la Foi, la Charité, l'Espérance;

C'est votre gloire, à vous, "Forestiers Catholiques!"

Voire fraternité, son but si noble et grand.

Mérite de partout des louanges publiques;

Le Canada Français, à son tour, vous les rend!

FRID OLIN.



To the Subscriber :



The Committee of Publication of the "*C. O. F. Montreal Souvenir*" regrets the few omissions to be noticed in the groups of the "*Chief Rangers of Canada*" on pages 16 and 17. In spite of all efforts to obtain a photograph from all the Chief Rangers of Canada, a few requests were left unanswered or unfavored. However, the Committee beg to expect an easy pardon, if the reader would only think of the difficulty of collecting from all parts of a large country as ours, such a considerable number of photos. The Committee's most cordial thanks are here offered to those who have answered their call. That precious help from them has enabled the Committee to do of their paper, if not a monument to the honor of the Order in Canada, at least a precious souvenir of the Annual Session of 1892 in Montreal.

As a mark of gratitude to those who, as advertisers, have helped this publication, which will doubtless put more into light our Order in Canada, the Committee beg to draw the reader's attention to the advertisements; a true Forester must give his cordial encouragement to all those who, in any way, contribute to the success of our dear Order.

The Committee:

EUG. H. GODIN,

Sec.

Au Souscripteur :

Le Comité de Publication du *C. O. F. Montréal Souvenir* regrette les quelques omissions que le lecteur remarquera dans les groupes des Chef Rangers du Canada qui ornent notre 16ème et notre 17ème page. Malgré ses efforts le Comité n'a pu se procurer les photographies qui manquent et on lui en accordera un facile pardon, je l'espère, en songeant à la difficulté d'une tâche comme celle de réunir de toutes les parties d'un grand pays comme le notre, une collection aussi considérable de photographies. Nous remercions cordialement tous ceux qui ont répondu à notre appel; ils nous ont, par là, aidé à faire de notre journal, sinon un monument à la gloire de l'Ordre au Canada, du moins un souvenir digne de la grande Convention de 1892.

Comme témoignage de notre reconnaissance à ceux qui ont bien voulu, comme annonceurs, encourager notre œuvre, nous attirons l'attention du lecteur sur nos annonces.

Tous ceux qui contribuent de près ou de loin à jeter de l'éclat sur l'Ordre des Forestiers Catholiques et sur tout ce qui s'y rattache méritent le cordial encouragement de tout vrai Forestier.

Le Comité:

EUG. H. GODIN,

Sec.



BERTRAND, LAVALLEE & GELINAS,

General Importers ^{AND} Foreign Agents

STATIONERY, STATIONER'S SUNDRIES,

FANCY AND ART GOODS, ALL LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES

PRAYER BOOKS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH, THE LARGEST LINE IN THE MARKET.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND FRENCH PERFUMES, of the following well known makers.

WAIT FOR US WE ARE COMING

ROGER & GALLET,

DE LETTREZ,

VIOLET.



GELLE & FRERE,

PINAUD,

PIVER.

ATTENDEZ, NOUS Y ALLONS.

Commissionnaires-Importateurs

LIBRAIRIE, ARTICLES DE BUREAUX, PAPETERIE, OBJETS RELIGIEUX,
IMAGERIE, FANTAISIE, ARTICLES DE PARIS, PARFUMERIE
ET PRODUITS PHARMACEUTIQUES,
LIVRES DE PRIERES, FRANCAIS ET ANGLAIS EN TOUTES RELIURES.

275 St. Paul Street, = MONTREAL.

T. F. MOORE & CO., Coal and Wood Merchants

OFFICE and
WAREHOUSE: **1099 MIGNONNE, cor. Jacques Cartier streets.**

TELEPHONE 6133.

Also, Office and Yard: **PAPINEAU SQUARE, cor. Lagauchetiere Street,**

TELEPHONE 6138.

ALSO, OFFICE AND YARD:

**WHARF, FOOT OF MONARQUE ST.,
: MONTREAL :==**

Bienvenue aux Forestiers

F. LAPOINTE,
Marchand de Meubles,
En Gros et en Detail



*Le plus grand
Choix de Meubles
de la
Puissance, vendus
pour
argent comptant
ou a credit.*



1541 a 1551, rue Ste-Catherine, Montreal.

COUR 166

JOSEPH MELANÇON

NOTARY | NOTAIRE

ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL

COURT 203

FORESTERS CALL ON

NOEL & McEVELA

FOR YOUR

Clothing & Gent's Furnishings

470 SUSSEX ST., OTTAWA, Ont.

COUR 166

C. E. GAGNON & CIE

IMPORTATEURS DE

Marchandises Seches, de Gout et d'EtapeToujours un grand choix de Nouveautés, Modiste et Tailleur
attachés à l'établissement.

1529 RUE NOTRE-DAME, MONTREAL.

Telephone 1907

COURT 166

Residence, 185 ST. ANDRE

GILBERT CODERRE

SPECIAL CITY AGENT

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY**OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.**

ASSETS, - - - - - \$2,100,000.

COUR 166

CHAUSSURES

DE CHOIX

SUR COMMANDE

★ 1ER PRIX EXPOSITION 1884
★ 1ST PRIZE EXPOSITION 1884 ★
O. BERNIER
CHOICE
BOOTS and SHOES
TO ORDER A SPECIALTY
1595 NOTRE-DAME ST., MONTREAL.

COUR 166

Drs. Trestler & Globensky

CHIRURGIENS-DENTISTES

Toutes opérations faites sans douleur et sans endormir
le patient.

1592 RUE NOTRE-DAME

Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice

Telephone Bell 1566

MONTREAL

COURT 203

T. KELLY

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Furniture, Stoves, Tinware,*Cutlery, Glassware and Crockery.*

No. 14 By Ward Market, Ottawa, Ont.

**COUTLEE FRERES
MERCHANT - TAILORS**

At the sign of the Golden Cuck

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS and SATCHELS

1516 & 1518 NOTRE-DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

COUR 166

L. BEAUDRY**Entrepreneur-Menuisier**

347 RUE ST. HUBERT

MONTREAL

COURT 127

P. DESAULNIERS**CARRIAGE TRIMMER**

And HARNESS MAKER

172 WELLINGTON STREET

SHERBROOKE

GENDRON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH GRADE SAFETY BICYCLES*Children's Cabs, Boy's Velocipedes, Doll Carriages, Tricycles, Express
Wagons, Sulkies, Toy Barrows, &c. Specialty, Bamboo Goods.*

MONTREAL OFFICE AND SALESROOMS

1908 & 1910 NOTRE-DAME STREET

BALMORAL HOTEL BUILDING

FACTORY AND HOME OFFICE

133 TO 141 DUCHESS STREET, 58 TO 82 ONTARIO STREET

SALESROOM 183 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

COUR 166

BOURGOUIN, DUCHESNEAU & CIE

IMPORTATEURS DE

**Marchandises Anglaises, Francaises.
Allemandes et Americaines.**

EN GROS

301 RUE ST. PAUL & 19 RUE ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE

MONTREAL.

COUR 166

H. BOURGOUIN & FRERE**Entrepreneurs-Macons**

1576 RUE ONTARIO

MONTREAL

ALFRED J. LAURENCE

Pharmacien-Chimiste

Prescriptions préparées avec soin et exactitude.
Les Drogues et les Produits Chimiques les
plus purs seuls sont employés.

Coin des rues St. Denis et Ontario

MONTREAL

P. LAFRANCE & CO.**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods**

192 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

MONTREAL

**THE PHOTOGRAPHER
AND
CRAYON ARTIST**

406 5th AVENUE

Between 11th and 13th Street

BROOKLYN, - - - N. Y.

Old Pictures enlarged in Crayon, India
Ink, Pastel, Oil or Water Colors.

COURT 100.

FOUCHER, FILS & C^{IE}

IMPORTATEURS DE

Bijouterie, Argenterie, Articles de Fantaisie,*Meubles de toutes sortes. Poëles de Cuisine, Etc.***PAYABLES A LA SEMAINE.****1798 RUE STE-CATHERINE, MONTREAL.**

COURT 100

LAPRÉS & LAVERGNE
PHOTOGRAPHES**360 RUE ST. DENIS**

BELL TELEPHONE 1283

MONTREAL.

COURT 127

FORESTERS GO TO

H. VEILLEUX*The Fashionable Tailor***175 WELLINGTON STREET****SHERBROOKE, QUE.**

Bertrand, Lavalée & Gelinat,
275 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

COURT 100

J. A. DENIS

Marchand de

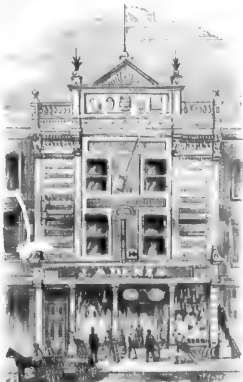
**PEINTURES ET
FERRONNERIES**

GROS ET DETAIL.

*Peintre de Maisons et d'En-
seignes, Decorateurs.*

Seul propriétaire de la célèbre peinture
délavée "NABOB" la meilleure
sur le marbre.

Specialités: Canaux d'égouts.
Ciment, Plâtre de Paris, Etc.

--230--**ST. LAURENT
MONTREAL.**

COURT 100.

MONGENAI, BOIVIN & CO^{'Y}.

IMPORTERS OF

WINES AND LIQUORS**ALSO IMPORTERS OF PLATE GLASS**

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE OFFICE

Manufacturers of FRENCH BEVELLED MIRROR PLATES

338 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

COURT 178

EUSEBE MORISSETTE

MARCHAND DE

NOUVEAUTES

"AU GROS ROULEAU DE FIL"

14 RUE DES FORGES**TROIS-RIVIERES.**

COURT 208

J. M. QUINN**CLOTHIER**

— AND —

GENTLEMEN OUTFITTER

510 SUSSEX STREET**OTTAWA, ONT.**

COURT 100

E. LEMIEUX**TAILOR TAILLEUR****3 - ST. LAURENT - 3****MONTREAL.**

COURT 127

J. L. MATHIEU**Pharmacien et Opticien****RUE WELLINGTON****SHERBROOKE.**

COURT 127

J. H. D. CODERE*Watchmaker and Jeweller*

ALWAYS IN STOCK

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERIES

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

177 WELLINGTON STREET**SHERBROOKE.**

COURT 100

Dr. P. F. CASGRAIN**267 ST. DENIS****MONTREAL.****HYGIENE DE LA CHEVELURE**

En vente chez tous les pharmaciens

50c. la Bouteille.**LOTIONS + ORIENTALES****50c.****A BOTTLE**

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HYGEIAN OF THE HAIR

SOLE AGENTS

BERTRAND, LAVALLÉE & GELINAT, 275 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

COURT 100

Telephone 8412

N. SIMONEAU**PRACTICAL ELECTRICIAN***Office, 2226 NOTRE-DAME STREET.**Residence, 62 Albert Street, MONTREAL.*

Orders promptly attended to. All work done by practical men.
Special attention paid to Foresters



COURT 168

DEALER IN
COINS,

P. N. BRETON
Medals,
and Tokens.
1664 St. Catherine St.,
MONTREAL.

COURT 127

THE VICTORIA
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS
RESTAURANT

129 WELLINGTON STREET
SHERBROOKE.

Bao. J. D. GAUTHIER, Proprietor.

COURT 139

Chas. Brosseau,
EPICERIES ET PROVISIONS, VINS
ET LIQUEURS DE CHOIX,
BEURRE ET FROMAGE.

127 RUE RICHELIEU,

ST. JEAN, QUE.

COURT 213

SPECIAL
REBATES TO FORESTERS

—AT—

NOLAN & CO.

—FOR—

First Class Tailoring.

143 Sparks Street, - OTTAWA, ONT.

COURT 127

Special Rates to BRO. FORESTERS.

AT THE

Hotel Continental

CAMIRAND & DUPONT,

WELLINGTON STREET

SHERBROOKE.

COURT 139

D. H. & O. LANGLOIS,

MANUFACTURIERS DE

Meubles de Menage DE TOUTES
SORTES.

RUE RICHELIEU,

ST. JEAN, QUE.

COUR 166

ED. F. G. DANIEL,

Pharmacien et Chimiste.

1564 RUE NOTRE DAME,

En face du Palais de Justice.

MONTREAL.

BELL TELEPHONE 2280

COURT 213

BRADY & HARRIS

FUNERAL DIRECTORS,

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN ALL FUNERALS

206 Wellington Street,

OTTAWA.

Bell Telephone 687. Open every hour in the year

TELEPHONE 6655

L. N. CARON.

LIVERY STABLES,

125 JACQUES CARTIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

COURT 203

REMEMBER

*That the choicest Wines and Cigars are
always on hand at*

WM. CODD

OF "THE HUB"

548 - SUSSEX STREET - 548

OTTAWA, ONT.

COURT 203

FORESTERS CALL ON

M. QUINN

Proprietor of the

"REVERE HOUSE"

SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA, ONT.

COURT 166

LAROSE & PAQUIN

MARCHANDS DE

NOUVEAUTES

267 RUE ST. LAURENT

MONTREAL.

COUR 208

BASILE CARRIERE

MAGASIN GENERAL

*Fleur, Groceries, Ferronneries, Vaiselles,
Peintures, Huiles, Vernis, Foin et Grains*

Coin des Rues

Victoria et Inkerman, Hull, P.Q.

COURT 203

*Special attention paid to Brother
Foresters at*

JOSEPH COTE

—IN—

Hats, Caps and Furs

114 RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

COUR 166

L. G. THOUIN

EPICERIES, PROVISIONS,

Foin, Grains et Mouture

GROS ET DETAIL.

39 Rue Lacroix, Montreal.

COURS 127

FORESTERS*Do not forget the Old White Store*

J. McMANUS & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

*Corner King and Wellington Streets
SHERBROOKE, Que.*

COURT 166

DUPUIS & LABELLE

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

1533 ST. CATHERINE ST.

MONTREAL.

COUR 139

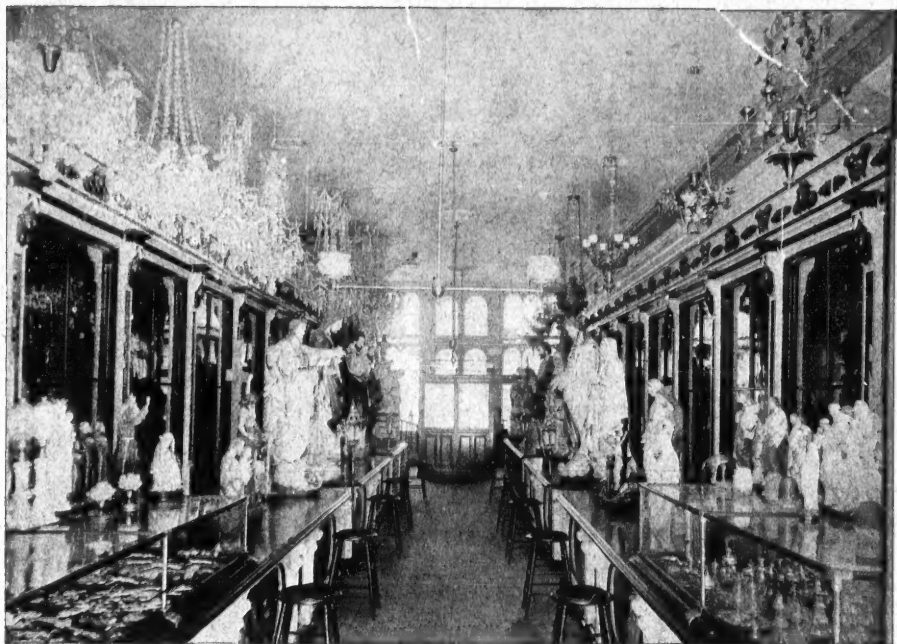
J. CAMARAIRE & CIE

SELLIERS

*Un Assortiment Complet de Harnais de
toutes sortes.*

INVITATION SPECIALE AUX FORESTIERS.

ST. JEAN, QUE.



ALBERT CAUTHIER,

1877 Rue Notre Dame, - MONTREAL.

IMPORTATEUR DE

Bronzes, · Ornaments · et · Orfevrie · d'Eglise,

Chasubleries, Soieries, Passementeries, Or et Argent,

Statues en Fonte de Fer, Carton-pierre et Platre,

Chemins de Croix, en Peinture à l'huile, Lithographie, Bas et Haut Reliefs.

MANUFACTURIERS DE

**STATUES DE TOUS GENRES ET DIMENSIONS,
Tableaux a l'huile de toutes descriptions.**

SPECIALITE DE

Bannières, Drapeaux, Insignes, et autres decorations pour Societes.

Toujours en mains un grand choix de Chasubles, Chapes et Dalmatiques de toutes descriptions.

COURT 166.

TESSIER

COURT 166.

THE FASHIONABLE OUTFITTER,

ENGLISH NECK WARE, English Shirts, English Collars and Cuffs, Nobby Flannel
Travelling Shirts, Silk Travelling Shirts, REAL OXFORD TRAVELLING SHIRTS, Ceylon
Travelling Shirts, Boating Shirts, Tennis Shirts, Royal Yatching Shirts,
*Summer and Tennis Coats, extensive line of Fancy Flannel Vests, full line of Silk
Balbriggan and Merino Underwear and Hosiery.*

Give us a Call at No. 1697 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Bell Telephone 2446.

Two Minutes from St. Lawrence Hall.

EMILE TRUDEL.

EMILE DEMERS.

< NOUVELLE LIBRAIRIE >

TRUDEL & DEMERS.

Papeterie de Fantaisie pour Dames

DANS LES DERNIERS COUTS.

LIVRES D'ECOLLES ET DE LITTERATURE, ARTICLES
DE FANTAISIE, FOURNITURE DE BUREAUX,
OBJETS DE PIETE, BLANCS
D'AVOCATS.

1611 RUE NOTRE DAME,
MONTREAL.

A. M. RICHER,



Librairie, Papeterie et Tapisserie.

STATIONERY and PAPER HANGING.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

THE HAYDN PIANO CO.

R. ARCHAMBAULT, PROPRIETORS. J. N. ARCHAMBAULT.

REFERENCES.

LE PETIT SEMINAIRE DE MARIEVILLE.

THE SISTERS OF THE PRESENTATION, Acton Vale.

MAGLOIRE LACROIX, 1263 Mignonne Street, Montreal.

NAZAIRE QUINTIN, Marieville.

CHARLES BERNIER, Arthabaskaville.

S. RICHARD, 443 a Maisonneuve Street, Montreal.

MRS. EDMUND DE FOY, Professor of Piano, St. Hubert Street, Montreal.

F. X. MARTIN, 531 Sanguinet Street, Montreal.



OFFICE AND SALESROOMS:

433 & 435 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

CERTIFICATES.

Arthabaskaville, August 8th, 1891.
The HAYDN Piano Co., Montreal.
I am much pleased with the Haydn Piano, Style No. 4 which you sent me. It has a powerful, clear and rich tone and I can tell you that I am well satisfied with my purchase. I shall with pleasure recommend your instrument.
F. BEAUCHESE, Merchant.

Ottawa, August 8th, 1891.
The HAYDN Piano Co., Montreal.
I received the Haydn Piano, which you shipped me last week. It is a fine instrument with which I am well pleased.
CHARLES BETTE.

Sherbrooke, August 6th, 1891.
The HAYDN Piano Co., Montreal.
I have much pleasure in adding my testimony in favor of the Haydn Piano, which you sold me in September 1891. I am well satisfied with it and all those who have heard it praise it very highly.
A. M. RICHER.

Conkbrook Convent, 16th May, 1891.
The HAYDN Piano Co., Montreal.
We are perfectly satisfied with the Haydn Piano which we purchased from your Mr. Archambault and we take much pleasure in recommending it.
THE SISTERS OF THE PRESENTATION, by Sister St. Louis de Gonzague, S.M.

To The HAYDN Piano Co., Montreal.
The Haydn Piano, we bought from your Mr. Archambault meets praise, and it is for this reason that we are pleased to specially recommend it to those wishing to procure a good instrument.
Yours truly,
THE SISTERS OF THE PRESENTATION, St. Alexandre d'Herbyville, 17th May, 1891.

46

930811

LITTERATURE CANADIENNE

FRANCO PAR POSTE.

Chroniques Canadiennes PAR ARTHUR BUIES.
Beau volume in-8. 75 cts.

EN REVENANT PAR REMI TREMBLAY.
Epique de la guerre de Succession aux Etats-Unis.
Beau volume in-8. 50 cts.

SOUVENIRS U'UN VOYAGE EN TERRE SAINTE.
PAR L'ABBÉ J. E. EMARD.
Beau volume in-8 illustré. 50 cts.

MES RIMES PAR ELIZABETH LABELLE.
In-8, papier teinté. 25 cts.

LE FRATRICIDE PAR J. FRED MORISSETTE.
Roman Canadien.
Un volume in-12. 15 cts.

L'HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU Sa biographie, suivie de ses principaux discours, manifestes, conférences, etc., depuis son entrée en Parlement en 1867.

Un très fort volume gd. in-6, papier et impression de grand luxe, relié et contenant un portrait sur acier. 22.50

FEUILLES VOLANTES

POÉSIES NOUVELLES, PAR LOUIS FRÉCHETTE.

Joli volume sur beau papier, 350 pages in-12, Franco, \$1.00

UNE VOIX D'OUTRE TOMBE. POÉSIES DE M. MARTINEAU. P.S.S., AVEC PORTRAIT, IN-12. 75 Cts.

Achat de Bibliothèque. Vieux livres échanges pour des ouvrages neufs.

1699 Rue Notre Dame,

à ne porte à l'Est de l'Eglise Notre-Dame.

Montreal, Can.

